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VOL. LXXXVI. NO 124. VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1901 FORTY-THIRD YEAR

FOR
Your Wife
Buy her something for the table. Among our Large Assortment you will find just what she wants.
Challoner & Mitchell
47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

DEWARS'
Fine Old Scotch Whiskies
In glass or wood, command the largest sale of any Imported Whisky on the Pacific Coast.
HUDSON'S BAY CO.
AGENTS.

THE WAY WE DO IT.

There are different ways of doing business. One way is to make as much out of customers as possible. Another to give them the best value for their money. This is our method of doing business. Try it and see if we don't please each other.
MANITOBA BUTTER, per lb. ..... 25c.
DAIRY BUTTER, per lb ..... 20c.
TESTED EGGS, per dozen ..... 25c.
FINEST CHEESE, per lb ..... 15c.
EGG NOODLES, per pkge. ..... 10c.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
CASH GROCERS.

Bulloch, Lade & Co's
"V.O.V."
VERY OLD VATTED
Scotch Whisky
FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS

J. A. Sayward Lumber Mills
THE PIONEER LUMBER MILLS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
ESTABLISHED 1858
I have just added to my Saw Mill a complete Sash and Door Plant, and am prepared to supply all kinds of factory work, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Gutter, Turnings, Stair Building, Panelling, Show Cases, Mantels, Office Fittings, as well as all kinds of Building Material. I also have a complete Box Factory. Kiln-Dried Lumber a specialty.
Head Office, Victoria, B.C. Branches at Nelson, B.C., & White Horse, Y.T.

"Pour Les Bons Canayens"
R. P. RITHET & CO.
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Victoria and Vancouver, General Agents for B. C.

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Direct importers of all leading brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC. Agents in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for G. H. MUMM'S "EXTRA DRY," the great leader. WALKER'S famous "KILMARNOCK" Scotch Whiskey. LEMP'S justly celebrated "EXTRA PALE" St. Louis Beer, and other favorite beverages. None but the best imported by us Large stock always. HAVANA CIGARS.
Pither & Leiser Importers and Wholesalers VICTORIA, B. C.

Builders' Hardware
WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF
LOCKS
SASH LOCKS
TAR PAPER
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SHEATHING
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THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO. LTD.
32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 613.

Painting and Decorating Interior and Exterior.
SIGN WORK AND PAPERHANGING
ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED.
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Estimates Furnished on Application. FORT STREET.

HYGIENIC BAKING POWDER
GUARANTEED WHOLESOME AND EFFECTIVE
Superior to Alum Baking Powders. Equal to any other Anti-Alum Baking Powder and costs but half the price.
STEMLER & EARLE
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.
Head Office: T. EARLE, 26 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Razors! Razors!
A large stock of Bengali Razors just received. Strops, Brushes, etc., a specialty. We warrant satisfaction at
FOX'S, 78 Govt St

THE NORTHWESTERN DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, LTD.
Incorporated under the laws of British Columbia. Capital $1,000,000 in 1,000,000 shares, par value $1.00 each. All treasury stock. No promoter's and no preferred stock.
PROPERTIES.
Cambourne Group, 9 Claims
Oyster Group, 6 Claims
Located in the Free Gold Fish River Camp, Lardeau Mining Division, British Columbia.
LARGE VEINS, FREE MILLING GOLD ORE
Treasury shares now offered at 50 cents per share.
A. W. MORE & CO., LTD.
Official Brokers, 86 Government St.

For first-class dental work go to DR. HARTMAN, 113 Government Street. Inventor of an apparatus for cleft palate and improved plates.

Are you looking for work? A classified advertisement in The Colonist will help you.

Nothing In Return

Report That Great Britain Asks Nothing From the United States.

And Relinquishes Joint Right of Control in the Isthmian Canal.

This Is Said to Be Official Statement Made at Washington.

Washington, Nov. 2.—In view of the expected return to the United States of Lord Pauncefote and the immediate resumption of negotiations, which in this case are to be put into the form of a treaty, the propositions agreed upon by the government of the United States and Great Britain at a convention to replace the Pauncefote-Hay treaty of last year, it may be proper to state, upon the highest official authority, that there is absolutely no other question than that of the Isthmian canal involved in the negotiations.

Further, it is stated that no demand has been made by the British government for any compensation whatever for the relinquishment of its joint rights in the control of such a canal. The construction of the canal was considered by both nations a desirable thing for the world at large, and that thought was at the bottom of the negotiations.

New York, Nov. 2.—Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, after an absence of two months, returned on the St. Louis. With him were the Hon. Maud Pauncefote and the Hon. Aubrey Pauncefote. He is hastening to Washington, and it is said will at once confer with Secretary Hay regarding the Isthmian canal. He refused to discuss the matter or to say anything for publication.

CUT IN SUGAR.

Eastern Canadian Refineries Drop Price Ten Per Cent.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—(Special)—The St. Lawrence and Redpath sugar refining companies have made a cut in the price of sugars of all grades of 10 cents per hundred pounds, the new tariff going into effect this morning.

GREEN RIVER HOT SPRINGS
WASHINGTON
Two and a half hours from Seattle and Tacoma, on main line of N. P. railway. Special 1 1-3 round trip fare from Victoria. The most perfectly appointed health and pleasure resort in the entire west. New and modern building, steam heated and electric lighted throughout. Splendid natural medicinal waters; perfect baths.
Skilled attendants in every department, offering to those suffering from rheumatism gout, neuralgia, disorders of the digestive, urinary and nervous systems, or to those in need of change and rest. A measure of relief not elsewhere obtainable. Resident physicians; direct use of waters and baths without charge.
Write for circulars, etc. Rates from $12.50 weekly. Splendid winter resort.
J. S. KLOEBER, M.D.

THORPE & CO'S
Prize Medal Worlds Fair
SPARKLING DRINKS

Healthy Chickens
To have healthy fowls they have to be kept clean and fed properly, especially young chicks. For chicken houses use Lee's Lice Killer, or Lambert's Death to Lice. To keep chicks growing, use chip wheat, prepared meat scraps and tonics. To be had from E. M. Nodek, Poultry Supply House, 12 Store street, next to E. & N. Railway Depot.

Fire Insurance
Agents for the Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., The Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd.
HOUSES AND LOTS.
For sale in all parts of the city. Call and examine our list before buying elsewhere.
MINING SHARES.
Shares for sale in all B. C. mines. For quotations call at our office. Toronto and Rossland quotations received daily by wire.
A. W. MORE & CO. Ltd.
86 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

Clover Hay
Just received several cars of the Choicest Hay for cows. Come and see it.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market.

The Germans Feeling Angry

Do Not Like Chamberlain's References to Conduct of War With France.

Papers Wax Sarcastic Over the Publication of General Voyron's Letters.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—The speech of the British colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, at Edinburgh, on October 26, in which he said the British could find precedents for anything they do in South Africa, in the examples in Poland, in the Caucusus, in Algeria, in Tonquin, in Bosnia, and in the Franco-German war, which the British have never approached, has brought forth in the press here an emphatic and rather bitter repudiation of the charges made against the German conduct of the war in 1870. Official circles say the German government does not intend to notice Mr. Chamberlain's utterances, Lord Salisbury having repeatedly disclaimed responsibility for the Colonial Secretary's expressions outside of parliament.

The publication in Paris this week of three letters written by Gen. Voyron, who commanded the French troops in China, to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, showing, among other things, that the relations between the French general and the field marshal were strained during the entire period of the foreign occupation, caused but little excitement here. A government official here, who was interviewed on the subject, said absolutely no occasion exists for Germany to take official notice of the affair, adding that the Matin, which published the letters, was not an official organ. The French would evade diplomatic representations by disclaiming any connection with the Matin. Furthermore, the expectation expressed in Paris, that the incident will cause the publication of the field marshal's letters, will not be realized.

Kreuse Zeitung today admits the skill and politeness with which Gen. Voyron sought to secure the greatest possible degree of independence of the field marshal for the French commanders, and says that hence von Waldersee deserves all the greater praise for discharging his difficult task.

The National Zeitung sarcastically admits that the Matin proves Gen. Voyron's diplomatic talent by the publication of the letters. The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten discusses the letters and the several issues involved and assumes that their publication was an unfriendly act against the field marshal, otherwise the matter is incomprehensible, since von Waldersee treated the French with exceptional courtesy.

The Vossische Zeitung says it required great self-control to maintain cool blood over the letters and a magnanimous spirit was shown thereafter in giving the French general, Bonnal, a warm reception in Berlin at the end of May.

The Tageblatt regards the letters as proving that the French government, while officially recognizing Field Marshal von Waldersee as commander-in-chief, instructed Gen. Voyron to do his utmost to make the same illusory, adding: "It was a policy of pinpricks, without courage to express the meaning openly."

WHEAT CROP OF MANITOBA

Fifty-Three Million Bushels the Yield of the Prairie Province.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—Manitoba's wheat yield for the crop year of 1901 is estimated at 53,000,000 bushels, 45,000,000 of which will be for export.

The total amount of grain already shipped this year, according to figures furnished today by Chief Grain Inspector Horn is 10,300,000 bushels, a third of which has graded No. 1 hard.

WELCOMED IN LONDON.

Duke and Duchess Greeted by Cheers of Vast Crowds.

London, Nov. 2.—Cheers greeted the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York today as they passed on their triumphal return from their world tour through the crowded streets of London. The ceremonies passed off excellently.

NAMELESS SCANDAL.

Montreal Paper Tells Mysterious Story of Unlucky Stock Deal.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—(Special)—The Journal of Commerce tells of a scandal in a Western city caused by three bankers exploiting the funds of an institution in which they worked, to bolster up some unlucky speculation in mining stocks. The names of neither men nor the city are mentioned, but the article says a wealthy relative of one or the men made up the deficit, which is said to have amounted to a pretty large sum.

HERBERT GLADSTONE MARRIED

Marriage With Miss Dorothy Paget Takes Place in London.

London, Nov. 2.—The marriage of Herbert Gladstone, youngest son of the famous British statesman, to Dorothy Paget, a daughter of Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart, took place this afternoon at St. Andrews' church. The function, which was one of widespread social interest, was largely attended. At the reception given at Lady Paget's house after the ceremony, the guests viewed the unique and costly presents, which numbered over 600, and included a silver inkstand from King Edward.

E. S. Stokes Is Dead

Ending of a Man Who Caused Widespread Sensation Thirty Years Ago.

Once Condemned to Be Hanged For Murder of James Fisk Jr.

And Was One of the Prominent Figures in Wall Street.

New York, Nov. 2.—Edward Stiles Stokes died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He was a conspicuous figure in the life of New York for 40 years. He was to the fore in public view even to the last, for the bitterness and strife of the litigation in which he was recently engaged with his cousin, W. E. D. Stokes, attracted general attention. His name was, inseparably connected with tragic killing of James Fisk, jr., who was shot by him in 1872 after a famous quarrel involving large financial interests and the favor of Josie Mansfield, a beautiful Californian.

Stokes was born in Philadelphia on April 27, 1841. He was educated in Pennsylvania and won fame as a sportsman, and an athlete in his college days. He came to New York in 1860 and organized the firm of Budlong & Stokes, which won attention for its bold and successful operations on the Produce Exchange. The firm dissolved in 1865 and Stokes began the erection of the Brooklyn oil refinery. It was while organizing the project that Stokes met Fisk, whom he shot later, Reverses in oil and a fire at his refinery ruined Stokes, but when he emerged from bankruptcy he promptly formed another company and rebuilt the refinery. With Fisk, Jay Gould and others who operated the Erie railroad, he made an agreement as to oil rates that proved highly lucrative. After a few years of close intimacy Stokes and Fisk quarreled. Josie Mansfield was under the protection of the latter, and there was a belief that Fisk resented Stokes attentions to her. Stokes always asserted that Fisk tried to ruin him by manipulating oil rates on the Erie railroad, which Fisk controlled. The quarrel was a fierce one, and was carried into Wall street, where the men matched their skill and nerve with financial ruin as the trophy. In 1871 Stokes was arrested on the charge that he had embezzled $50,000 from the oil company. The charge was eventually disproved and Fisk and Stokes were for a time reconciled.

Then followed a final break, which culminated in the shooting. Josie Mansfield left Fisk and passed under the protection of Stokes, and litigation was resumed between the two men, who made charges and counter-charges of a startling nature as to financial transactions. Threats of personal violence were exchanged and their final meeting was not unanticipated.

They met on the stairway of the Old Grand Central hotel, now the Broadway Central, on January 6, 1872, and Stokes shot Fisk. Fisk lived until the next morning and Stokes gave himself up a few minutes after the shooting. He was detained in the Tombs and had three trials. The first trial resulted in a disagreement, and the second in conviction of murder in the first degree. Stokes was then sentenced to be hanged. He was given a new trial, and was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Stokes' defence for the killing of Fisk was that he had shot in self-defense after Fisk had drawn a revolver from his pocket. There was some evidence to bear this out, though it was vigorously contradicted.

Stokes served the four years, 1873-1877, and then returned to this city. He was restored to citizenship in 1884 by Grover Cleveland, then Governor. He again embarked in business and became interested among other enterprises, in the Hoffman house. He became involved in a serious dispute with his cousin, W. E. D. Stokes, over the Hoffman house, and this case was fought through the law courts for several years. He finally sold his interest, and in the last few years of his life was not in active business. He was a man of splendid personal appearance, and back at the high tide of his power had a large personal following. While in prison, after shooting Fisk, he met Richard Croker and John Scannell, who were awaiting trial on charges similar to his own, and the trio formed a friendship which lasted to the end.

In the closing days of the life of Stokes, a woman who gave the name of Rosamond Barclay, advanced the claim that she had been married to him.

New Vancouver Coal Co
LIMITED.
NANAIMO, B. C.
Samuel M. Robins, Superintendent
Coal Mined by White Labor
New Wellington Coal
Washed Nuts . . $4.50 per ton
Sack or Lump . . $6.00 per ton
Delivered to any part within the City Limits.
KINGHAM & CO.
84 Broad St., cor. Trounce Alley.
Wharf—Spratt's Wharf, Store St.
Telephone Calls — Wharf, 647. Office, 694.

For FALL You Need

TO WEAR ONE OF OUR

Klondike Chest Protectors

For a snug fit, and solid comfort, there is nothing like them. They are made of soft felt, delicate to the touch, but durable. Will not irritate the most delicate skin.

We have them ranging in price from 50c to $2.00.

LET US SHOW THEM TO YOU.

F. W. Fawcett & Co.

CHEMISTS. 49 GOVERNMENT STREET.

TREATY ENDED.

United States Authority to Build Nicaragua Canal Annulled.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—Nicaragua has given notice of termination of the treaty of 1867, granting the United States authority to build a canal across that country, also the treaty of 1870.

TO OFFSET FRANCE.

Italy Sends a Fleet to Turkey.

London, Nov. 2.—A despatch to a news agency from Rome says that the second division of the Italian Mediterranean squadron has started for Turkey, with the object of counterbalancing the French naval demonstration.

THREE MORE DEATHS.

Additions to Casualty List in Attack on Benson's Column.

London, Nov. 2.—Lord Kitchener reports that three additional officers were killed and that two more were wounded during the attack recently made on the rear guard of Col. Benson's column near Brakenlaagte, Eastern Transvaal.

WINNIPEG GROWTH.

Building Permits This Year Amount to a Large Sum.

Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—(Special)—The building permits issued in the city this year have passed the $1,600,000 mark.

Thos. O'Hara, second mate on the barge Mary H. Boyce, was instantly killed today while loading barbed wire at Port Arthur.

SESSION AT OTTAWA.

Parliament to Meet End of January or First Week in February.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—(Special)—At today's meeting of the cabinet the sessional programme was discussed in a general way, and it was decided to call parliament together either on January 30 or February 6, dependent upon the progress made with departmental reports.

MISS STONE'S LETTER.

Written a Month Ago and Therefore Useless as News of Her.

Constantinople, Nov. 2.—The letter received from Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, referred to in Associated Press despatches yesterday, which it was said had been written two days previously, turns out to be a few hurried lines on a scrap of paper received at Samakov a week ago. It was written a month before that, in which Miss Stone wrote of the approaching expiration of the date October 8, fixed for the payment of the ransom demanded by the brigands, and asked her friends to hurry up the money. The missionaries who are working for Miss Stone's release believe that she is still alive.

WU TING FANG.

Recalled to China and Will be Slighted by His Government.

Pekin, Nov. 2.—Yesterday the recall of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, was decided upon. He will be offered, it is announced, a subordinate post in the Foreign office beneath his abilities, which it is believed he will decline.

Li Hung Chang's interpreter, Tseng, adopted son of the Marquis Tseng, is a prominent candidate for the Washington mission. He is 30 years of age, and was educated in England. Chang Te Yi has been appointed minister in London. He is 55 years of age, and was formerly interpreter at the Chinese legations in London and Berlin. He is a progressive.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Children Too Impatient to Welcome Their Father and Mother.

London, Nov. 2.—In connection with the change in the profiramme of yesterday's reception to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, a pretty incident transpired.

The original plans provided for the sailing of the Victoria and Albert from Portsmouth at 11 o'clock, but one of the children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall was so imperatively insistent upon being taken at once to "My Mummy," that the King laughingly yielded and the yacht started an hour ahead of time with the Royal children in a great state of gleeful excitement, laughing and dragging their grandmother about the deck in order to get a better view of the saluting ships. Arriving in the vicinity of Yarmouth, the King and his grandsons boarded a steam pinnace and put to sea, but the weather was so stormy that it was found too dangerous to attempt to board the Ophir, and so the party was obliged to return to the Victoria and Albert.

Have You Tried It?

Merschaum Cut Plug smoking tobacco. IT'S ALL RIGHT.

Sold Everywhere. 10c. per package.

BACK FROM PORCUPINE.

Assistant Mining Recorder on the Season's Work.

Vancouver, Nov. 2.—(Special.)—Mr. Mackay, assistant mining recorder for the Canadian Porcupine district, has returned from the North, after two years absence. He says that last season was unfavorable owing to continued high water, but many good strikes of copper and gold were made.

The Y. M. C. A. lacrosse team have a deficit of $1,057 to make good in connection with their Eastern trip. Their expenses were $3,000. They received $750 from the Westminster matches, and $125 collected by Vancouver sympathisers.

There were 124 cases in the Police court last month. The vital statistics were 22 marriages, 27 deaths and 55 births. The duty collected for October was $86,607, a falling off from the corresponding month last year. The imports were $574,011 and the exports $333,149.

A very large house greeted Haverley's cinstrels last evening. The audience was appreciative. Hi. Henry, West and Haverley all had bumper houses.

Dan Allman, who played end man in Haverley's minstrels at Victoria is dead. A blood vessel burst in Allman's brain on the way over from Nanaimo. Allman was taken to St. Paul's hospital, and an operation performed, a clot being removed, but he did not regain consciousness. A wire has been received from relatives in Salem, Ill., to embalm the body and send it home. Allman was far up in his calling, and well-to-do.

Geo. Cutler, manager of the Hinton Electric Co., has left town owing to a shortage in his accounts estimated from $1,800 to $3,000. Cutler went away penniless, having borrowed $25 to get out of town. The money was lost in black-jack and roulette in the downtown gambling houses. An effort is being made to compel gambling house proprietors to restore the money to the firm.

U. S. IMMIGRANTS.

Arrangement Made by Commissioner With Transportation Companies.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—Commissioner General Powderly, of the Immigration bureau, has entered into an agreement with the principal steamship and railroad lines of Canada for the regulation of immigration to the United States through Canada. This agreement, which takes the place of the former arrangement, which expired three days ago, is regarded as much more favorable to the United States than the last, and will be more effective in keeping out the prohibited classes of immigrants. It provides that aliens arriving in Canada destined to the United States shall be inspected at Halifax, N. S.; Point Levis, Quebec; St. John, N. B.; and Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., by United States commissioners, who shall issue certificates to such as are entitled to enter this country, and the holders of these certificates shall be entitled to enter the United States at any of the above-named places without further examination. The examinations at these points shall be similar to those conducted at the ports of the United States. All aliens adjudged inadmissible shall be returned to the countries from which they came by the lines bringing them over. The agreement which goes into effect immediately, may be cancelled by either party on giving 60 days notice. It is signed by Mr. Powderly, the Elder-Dempster or Beaver line, the Allan line, Dominion line, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific railway companies.

CHAMBERLAIN-JEFFREYS.

A Pretty Wedding Solemnized at St. Paul's Church, Esquimalt.

St. Paul's church at Esquimalt was the scene of a pretty ceremony yesterday afternoon, when Miss Joan Amy Jeffreys, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Jeffreys of this city became the bride of Mr. Edgar Warner Chamberlain, an engineer of H. M. S. Warspite, flagship of the North Pacific fleet. The marriage was solemnized by Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, assisted by Rev. Mr. Wansborough, the chaplain of the flagship, and it was a pretty ceremony. The church had been artistically decorated for the occasion by friends of the bride, smilax and chrysanthemums being intertwined, festooned and clustered about the church; and at the altar a large bunch of the pretty flowers of Japan were suspended with white satin ribbon over the heads of the bridge and groom. Mr. Percy Haigh, a fellow engineer of the bridegroom, acted as best man and Miss M. E. Gaudin was bridesmaid, with Master R. Jeffrey as a page. The bride, who wore the usual veil and orange blossoms, and her attendant were handsomely gowned. The church was crowded and during the ceremony it presented a pleasing picture. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents on Lampson street, where a large number of guests, including Rear-Admiral Bickford and the officers of the fleet at Esquimalt, were present to congratulate the bridal couple and offer their best wishes for their future happiness. A large number of beautiful presents were received, attesting the popularity of the young couple. They will spend their honeymoon at Goldstream.

New Fruit

Just Arrived.

Cleaned Currants in Pkgs

Raisins.

Best English Peel.

Lemon. Orange and Citron

Also Crosse & Blackwell's Marmalade, which we are selling for

15 CENTS JAR

Mowat & Wallace, GROCERS

TRIED TO KILL EMPRESS.

Attack on Dowager Foiled and Assailant Killed.

Pekin, Nov. 2.—While the Dowager Empress was embarking to cross the river today before entering Ho Nan, an assassin attempted to murder her, and killed an attendant with a spear before he was cut down. The court has left Ho Nan en route for Pekin.

BALLOON ESCAPES.

Breaks From Its Moorings With Nine Passengers Aboard.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 2.—A captive balloon, containing nine people, one woman and eight men, broke from its fastenings at 11th and Folsom streets this evening and floated to the neighborhood of Redwood city, about 30 miles distant. The occupants of the balloon are reported to have landed unharmed.

MURDERED THE MOTHER.

Vermont Man Commits Crime Because of Quarrel With a Boy.

Bellows Falls, Vermont, Nov. 2.—After a quarrel between Cleveland Jones, 15 years old, and Geo. H. Briggs, a neighbor in Langdon, N. H., young Jones' mother, Mrs. Chauncey Jones, was shot and killed this morning by Briggs. Briggs gave himself up later in the day, and was taken to Newport, N. H., tonight.

NOT A COOK.

Hindoo Prince Did Not Prepare Curry in Ottawa Hotel.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—(Special)—It is believed that the mysterious "Prince Ranjit," who, with his suite, is on board the steamer Lake Simcoe, is a Hindoo of high caste, who visited the Klondike some years ago and subsequently went to England to form a mining company. The report that he was once a curry cook in an Ottawa hotel is denied.

COMMANDANT BOTHA.

Reported to Have Effected Combination With Another Commando.

Pretoria, Nov. 2.—Commandant Louis Botha is reported to have commanded in person the attack upon Col. Benson's column. Botha's force has effected a combination with another commando, which has been hovering around Bethel lately.

Brussels, Nov. 2.—Boers here in close touch with South Africa, declare that the recent disaster to Colonel Benson's column was the forerunner of a vigorous campaign, the season being favorable for swift concentration of commandoes and severe blows against isolated British columns.

Commandant Grobler, who, it is believed, participated in the Bethel fight, is considered a second Delary.

SEVERELY PUNISHED.

Court Martial on U. S. Naval Officer Pleased at McKinley's Murder.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—"To be confined one year in such a place as the secretary of the navy may direct; to do extra police duty during that time; to lose all pay except $2 a month for prison expenses, and a further sum of $20 to be paid him at the expiration of this confinement, and to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States," is the sentence imposed by court martial upon John W. Stolt, a third class ensign on the receiving ship Columbia lying at the New York Navy Yard, for foul abuse of the late President McKinley. On the day of President McKinley's death, Stolt, in the company of a number of sailors, is charged with having declared with an obscene oath that the president should have been shot long ago, and added other foul and profane expressions in the same tenor.

PAN-AMERICAN CLOSES.

The Financial Loss About Three Million Dollars.

Buffalo, Nov. 2.—The Pan-American exposition closed at 12 o'clock tonight. At midnight President John G. Milburn, president, pressed the electric buttons and the lights in the two famous electric towers grew dim for the last time. A corps of buglers standing in the towers sounded "Taps" and one of the greatest glories of the exposition, the electrical illumination, passed away, and the exposition was ended. The exposition has not been a financial success, but the benefits derived from it will be of great value to the commercial interests of the country. The financial loss will be in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. The statement to be issued by the officers of the exposition setting forth the expenditures and receipts will be made public some time this month. The loss will fall upon the holders of the common stock, the holders of second mortgage bonds and the contractors who erected the buildings. Two hundred and ten thousand shares of common stock were sold at $10 a share. The stock was subscribed for by the citizens of Buffalo, and the Niagara frontier in small lots of from one share to 100 so that this loss of $2,100,000 will not be seriously felt by anyone. The total number of admissions for the six months was close to 8,000,000. An average of 2,000,000 a month had been figured on by the exposition officials.

MR. CARNEGIE.

Says There is More Sentiment Than Sense in Panama Canal.

New York, Nov. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie were passengers on the St. Louis, the vessel reaching her dock late this afternoon.

Questioned concerning the steel situation, Mr. Carnegie laughed, saying: "I am out of the business; I have reformed." Then he added: "I have heard something of the forming of an English steel trust. The English are not inclined to combine."

Have you any views of the subject of the Isthmian canal? was the next question put to him.

"I do not believe in a canal at all. I do not believe a canal will render the service for transportation of goods that a first class two-tracked railroad would do. Freight could be unloaded into 50 ton cars and loaded on the other side at far less cost than running even 10,000 ton ships, even if you had to pay no tolls."

"Would you therefore favor a Tehuantepec ship railroad such as has been proposed?"

"They are building a railroad there now, but not of that kind. I do not believe the Nicaragua canal can be built, I don't believe that canal can be worked if it is built. The Panama canal can be made workable. There is more sentiment behind the canal than good sense."

The subject of reciprocity was mentioned, and Mr. Carnegie said: "Reciprocity is a very fine work to speak of, but when you come to arrange the details it is a most difficult policy."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Mrs. Frances Blondin, Pembroke, Ont., Benj. Webb, Clinton, Ont., and W. A. Nugent, Belleville, Ont., all of whom suffered greatly from dyspepsia. Mrs. Blondin writes, "I am fully cured"; Mr. Webb, "It worked like a charm, restored a healthy appetite and toned my whole system"; and Mr. Nugent, "I cannot praise it too highly for the good it has done me."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

ROPE BROKE.

Negro Had to go Through Hanging Torture Twice.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 2.—At Fayetteville, N. C., this morning, Louis Council, a negro, convicted of committing rape, was hanged. On the scaffold Council was asked if he was guilty. He replied: "Before God and man I am innocent," and the priest, taking the cross from Council's hands, declared him innocent. When the trap was sprung, the rope broke, and the negro's body fell to the floor. Another rope was secured and the prisoner coolly walked on the scaffold. In a few minutes he was dead.

GRAND FORKS.

V. V. & E.—Franklin Camp—Kettle Valley Crops.

Grand Forks, Oct. 30.—J. H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the V. V. & E. railway, has returned from a trip to the Okanagan. He left today for Cascade to confer with John M. Stevens, chief engineer of the Great Northern, who is making a tour of inspection.

Hugh Cannon reports that a large number of prospectors are prospecting for coal in Franklin camp and vicinity. He has a force of men working on his Iron Cap claim in that camp.

H. E. Sjraggett has completed threshing for the farmers of the Kettle river valley, in this vicinity. He gives the crop as follows: Wheat, 3,565 bushels; oats, 10,398 bushels. This yield is one-third less than the previous year, as most of the farmers abandoned cereals for hay, owing to the high price ruling for the latter.

H. S. Turner, formerly of the Cascade Record and the Grand Forks News, will begin the publication of a daily here on November 4. The venture will be called the Evening Sun.

Mayor White has intimated that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

WHOLESALE CRIMES.

Nurse Suspected of Many Deaths and Fires.

Boston, Mass, Nov. 2.—District-Attorney Holmes, of Barnstable county, who ordered the arrest of Miss Jane Toppan, on the charge of poisoning Mrs. Mary Gibbs, of Calumet, was here today in consultation with Professor Woods of Harvard, who made the autopsy on the bodies of Mrs. Gibbs and Mrs. Gordon. Mr. Holmes said that there have been 11 suspicious cases of death in houses at which Miss Toppan was employed as a nurse, and they are all being investigated.

Mr. Holmes admitted that there is a possibility of the bodies of Alden P. Davis and his wife, being taken from their graves in the Calumet cemetery, for an autopsy, and he would not be surprised, he said, if the body of Mrs. Edna Bannister, who died August 27, at Lowell, is exhumed and examined.

Something may also be done to determine the cause of death of a patient in Watertown, whom Miss Toppan attended before the Davis family died. This patient, Mr. Holmes had been told, was ill but a short time.

During Miss Toppan's stay at Calumet there were several mysterious fires in the house of which Alden P. Davis was the proprietor, and the Davis cottage adjoining.

Information has been given to Mr. Holmes that when Miss Toppan lived in Cambridge there were similar fires, which people were unable to explain at the time of their occurrence.

REV. SOLOMON CLEAVER.

Sketch of the Eloquent Divine Formerly of This City.

Rev. Solomon Cleaver, formerly of the Metropolitan Methodist church in this city has gained for himself as high esteem as a preacher as he did in Victoria, judging by the following from a Toronto paper:

He is tall and well built, and has the easy air of the practised speaker. His face is very striking. He wears his raven black hair rather long and brushes it back from his broad, high forehead. He has keen black eyes, and his clean-shaven, mobile face is very expressive, the mouth being wide and cavernous; when the face is in repose the lower lip presses tightly against the upper, giving the countenance an expression of firmness and decision. Dr. Cleaver has been well endowed by nature. Along with this speaking face goes a voice of mellow strength.

Not one preacher in a thousand possesses such a well regulated, pleasant voice as the pastor of Sherbourne street church. He speaks without the slightest effort, and his audience can distinguish every word, every syllable he utters. He speaks with deliberation and likes to roll his words as sweet morsels under his tongue. As a speaker he is well equipped physically, and is a man of great personal magnetism.

With regard to his style, it cannot be too highly recommended for its directness and clearness. There are few preachers who can boast of this faculty of making themselves easily understood. Another thing, Dr. Cleaver is witihout a trace of affectation in voice or manner. He is entirely natural, and this is the perfection of art. In speaking he does not make extravagant gestures, nor does he prance around the pulpit. Often he stands quietly in the rear portion of the pulpit, with his hands behind his back; again he leans over the pulpit with his left arm extended, but he does not stray away from the desk.

Underwear

We make a specialty of Underwear and Hosiery and carry the most complete line in the city.

MEN'S

Fleece-Lined Underwear, $1.00, 1.50 and 2.00 the suit.
Heavy All-Wool Underwear, $1.50, 2.00 and 3.00 a suit.
Natural Wool Underwear, $2.00 and 2.50 a suit.
Fine Imported English Makes from $3.50 to 7.00 a suit.

Morley's Silk Underwear

Agents for Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear

BOYS'

Underwear from 75c to $2.00 a suit.

A Leader Extra value in Men's Black Cashmere Socks for 25c a pair.

Boys' Stockings 25c, 50c and 75c a pair.

SEE WINDOWS FOR SAMPLES

W. & J. WILSON

83 Government Street

THE PASSING OF ALAMANZA

Well Known Character of Esquimalt Dies Suddenly at Naval Village.

Antonio Alamanza, the Maltese boatman who lived in a cabin near the boathouse in which he kept his steam launch and boats, near the pier at the public wharf at Esquimalt, is dead. Alamanza, or "Jose" as most knew him, was one of the best known of the ferrymen at Esquimalt, engaged in carrying Victorians and visitors to and from the warships. He was a pensioner from the British navy, and came to Victoria some 15 or 16 years ago on H. M. S. Triumph, which was then the flagship of the then Admiral and now, Sir Michael Culme Seymour, in the capacity of boatswain's mate of the warship. On leaving the service he started business as a ferryman, and, being of a saving disposition, he gradually secured more and more boats, and ultimately a steam launch, the operation of which added to his profits. This launch was one of those given to the winners of a competition of the Sunday Examiner and was purchased by the late ferryman from one of the winners resident at Esquimalt. With this launch "Jose" carried visitors and others to the ships and about the harbor, and engaged in towing the targets for gun practice, took crews out to the sailing ships in the Royal Roads, and in other business that offered.

Alamanza had complained of a headache on the day preceding his death, when he had engaged in his usual business. Towards evening he went to the Globe hotel across the street from where he resided and sat in company with some others around the stove. He had spoken of having a headache, and of "being out of sorts." When the hotel closed shortly after 10 o'clock he went across to his cabin and retired. Yesterday morning a man called at the Globe hotel to enquire where he could get a boatman to take him out to one of the warships in the harbor, and being directed to Alamanza's place, he went there and rapped at the door. He heard the sound of groaning, and returned to the Globe hotel with information to that effect. Those there went with him to Alamanza's door and unable to secure entrance, they broke open the door. They found the unfortunate man doubled up as though in great pain. He was partly on the bed and partly on the floor, making efforts to speak, but unable to do so. The surgeon of H. M. S. Condor was summoned, but, although stimulants were administered, the ferryman never rallied, and death came soon afterwards. The cause of death was heart disease.

Alamanza has relatives in Malta, whom he visited about three years ago, and until they are heard from, the business he has accumulated is being held by the police, who have taken charge of his premises and effects. He had a nephew—or as Alamanza persisted in telling him, his "niece"—residing with him until some months ago, the nephew assisting in the business. They did not agree though, and at the instance of Alamanza the nephew was bound over to keep the peace. Soon afterwards he shipped as a sailor on the bark Roland, which sailed from Esquimalt in May and is now due at Greenock, Scotland, with a cargo of lumber from Chemainus.

The remains were removed to the parlors of the British Columbia Funeral Furnishing company, and the funeral will take place from there on Tuesday.

CAPE BRETON COPPER.

Nova Scotia Mines About to be Developed.

Two carloads of machinery arrived tonight from New York for N. W. Young and will be taken tomorrow to French road, says a Sydney, Cape Breton despatch, in the Halifax Herald, of October 26. Gabarus, where Mr. Young is interested in the development of a copper mine. Mr. Young is backed in his enterprise by a company of New York capitalists, interested in copper mining. The operations to be conducted at French road will be on a big scale as indications of extensive deposits are present.

King Alfred the Great is supposed to have died a thousand years ago last week. The launching of the King Alfred, the largest cruiser in the world, was a fitting recognition of the anniversary by his descendants, who have become the greatest maritime nation on the globe.

English nurses in South Africa say that the great mortality in the Boer concentration camps is due to the uncleanliness of the Boers. An order to compel Boer babies to be washed once a week, and the Boer women to wash themselves once a month, would, they say, raise a howl of indignation.

WHAT ARE YOU SMOKING CHIMMIE? Nothing but one of de PROVINCE CIGARS.

Manufactured by the

PROVINCE CIGAR CO.

Yates St., Victoria.

C. P. R.'S NEW CARS.

Company's Shops Busy Turning Out Fine Rolling Stock.

The Canadian Pacific railway car shops are at present busy turning out passenger and freight cars, says the Montreal Star.

At the Perth shops they have under construction 1,200 freight cars which they are turning out at the rate of ten a day, at Farnham they are working on twenty conductors' vans, and at the Hochelaga shops 20 first class passenger coaches, 6 first class sleeping cars and 2 first class parlor cars.

Five of the 20 first class cars are now well under way, and are 65 feet in length, and will be finished with wide vestibules, standard steel platforms, fitted up with all the latest and improved appliances, and carried on six-wheel trucks of the company's standard, and fitted with "Krupp" wrought iron centre steel-tired wheels.

In the contemplated new equipment the company is taking advantage of all the latest improvements in the way of strength with a view of increasing the safety and comfort.

The interior of these cars will be finished in Mexican mahogany in its natural color, neatly ornamented with gold. The strength of the trucks is increased, and they are equipped with the Westinghouse high speed air brake equipment. Steel "I" beams will be used to replace the old wooden platforms, and all the cross beams will be of steel in place of wood formerly used, which will greatly increase the strength of the bodies and ensure the safety of the traveling public.

Considerable care and ingenuity has been displayed by the company in laying out the interior of these cars. On entering the car from the vestibule, on one side of the passage, there is a heater room and linen locker, and on the other side a large ladies' lavatory with handsome nickeline washstands and mirrors. In the passage there is a large nickeline cooler set in an alcove of the same material. The passage is divided off from the general room by a door swung on double acting hinges. The main room has seating accommodation for 65 passengers. The seats are of the "Waecler" type, upholstered in terra cotta plush. Over each window is a handsome and roomy parcel rack of solid brass. Off the end of the main room is a toilet room for men, fitted in the same manner as that of the ladies at the opposite end of the car. Next to this toilet room is a luxurious smoking room, furnished with two wicker chairs and eight sofa seats, all upholstered in morocco leather, and is arranged so that passengers can pass through the car without being disturbed by the people in the smoking room, or being annoyed by the odor therefrom. The ceilings in these cars are of the "Empire" style, decorated in green and gold. The large windows are fitted with spring roller blinds of pantasote. The cars will be lighted with eight "Acme" centre chandeliers, and heated by the "McElroy" system of steam heating.

The new sleeping cars will be 72 feet in length over the body which is 18 inches longer than any of this class of cars owned by the Canadian Pacific railway. The interior is to be finished in red wood ornamented in gold, and these cars will also be equipped with wide vestibules, steel platforms and six-wheeled truck. It is in the building of the sleeping car that the car builder's ingenuity is taxed. Every inch of space will have to be utilized, in order to make them comfortable and luxurious. The main room will have 22 sections six feet two inches long. The staterooms are to be fitted with upper berths and a sofa. In connection with the staterooms there will be a lavatory fitted up in the most modern fashion with all the necessary convenience. The smoking room has in this instance received a great deal of attention, in order to make it comfortable.

It is the intention of the company to have the interior of the new sleeping cars finished in Mexican red wood tastefully embellished with inlaid veneer of a new kind.

Yes, I proposed to her by letter. And what was her reply? She simply referred me to a certain chapter and page in "The Life of Paul Jones." And what did you find? It says, "After fruitlessly applying for command of the ship by letter, he went in person to see about it; and then he secured it.—Life.

St. Louis Man—It's an awful thing to be buried alive. Chicago Man—Well, why don't you move to some other town—Chicago News.

BORN.

SALMON—On November 2nd, the wife of H. L. Salmon, of a daughter.

K. OF P. FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of Far West Lodge No. 1, K. of P., are requested to meet at Castle Hall, Broad street, on Sunday, November 3, at 1:15 p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Samuel Arnold. Members of Victoria Lodge No. 17 and visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

By order.

FRED. V. ROBERTSON, C.C.

Granite and Marble WORK

74 & 76 View Street.

For Monuments, Head Stones, Tablets, Curbings, and all kinds of cut stone work at bed rock prices.

Jos E. Phillips

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO

Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

CARNATIONS

Choice cut bloom in great variety. The largest stock in the Province. The trade Supplied. Telephone 285.

A. J. WOODWARD,

Ross Bay Nurseries.

Bulbs! Bulbs!

A large lot just received direct from Holland in fine CONDITION.

Trees and shrubs in variety.

JAY & CO.'S SEED STORE

13 BROAD STREET.

Bulbs Bulbs Bulbs

JUST ARRIVED.

Large consignment of Dutch Bulbs, direct from Holland, in splendid condition. Place your orders early.

WM. DODDS, Florist, 207 Fort Street.

Black Hamburg Hothouse Grapes for sale.

Notice to Contractors

Tenders will be received on or before Thursday, Oct. 31st, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the erection and completion of a two-story frame building on the corner of Esquimalt and Admiral's roads.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THOMAS HOOPER,
Architect.
Rooms 9 and 11 Five Sisters' Block.

VICTORIA THEATRE, Tuesday, Nov. 5. The two Emperors of Germany,

New music, songs and dances. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00. Seats on sale at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY. FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

Mr. Samuel E. Rork presents George W. Lederer's

TREMENDOUS TRANS-ATLANTIC TRIUMPH

(Direct from the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.)

The Musical Extravaganza,

THE CASINO GIRL

Book by Harry B. Smith; music by Ludwig Englander.

400 performances at the Casino, New York; 300 nights at the Shaftesbury, London.

COMPANY OF 60.

N.B.—The original New York and London production, in its entirety, will be presented in this city.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C. Passengers can leave and arrive daily by steamers Majestic or Rosalie, connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.

Fortnightly Sailings.

Steamship Idzumi Maru will leave Victoria, November 12th for China, Japan and Asiatic ports.

C. WURTELE,
General Agent.

NEW JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Arrived at ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas Street, and at YOKOHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government Street, near the Victoria Hotel.

Friend—Why, Pat, not learned to ride that bicycle yet? Pat (who has been practising for a week)—Sorra a bit, sorr. Shure Oi can't aven balance mesilf standin' still, let alone ridin'!—Glasgow Evening Times.

"I did not know Blue Ribbon Tea was so nice," said a lady at the Fair, but to know it is to love it. Try the WHITE LABEL.

Along the Waterfront

Steamer Tees Arrives From Naas And the Boscowitz Sails North.

Salmon Ship Loaded—Narrow Escape From Drowning—Coal Ship Due.

The steamer Tees reached the Outer wharf at noon yesterday and in a few hours she had put one thousand cases of salmon brought by her from the North into the ship Chas. Cotesworth and completed the cargo of the salmon ship. The Cotesworth is now ready for sea with 45,000 cases of British Columbia salmon for Liverpool. She will be towed out into the Royal Roads tomorrow morning, and after shipping her crew, will sail for Liverpool tomorrow night. Two large totem poles, which are to be sent to London to one of the museums, were offered as freight for the Cotesworth, but, as the master is only willing to carry them at the owners risk, it is not likely that they will be sent.

The Tees brought down a large crowd of passengers—139 in all. Included among these were the telegraph construction party, which went up with Mr. Charleson to build the Dawson telegraph line. The greater portion of the party landed at Vancouver, including the Victorians, for it has been so arranged that they must wait there to be paid off. Among the party who came down on the Tees were: P. White, Mr. Hudon, A. Charleson, A. Boyer, J. Y. Rochester, A. J. Charleson, J. J. Healy, J. J. Phelan, Wm. McMicking of the Yukon telegraph party; Captain Madden, Captain McPhitter, Messrs. Newall, Cazyer, Worsfold, L. Monson, Harris, Fraser, N. Short, Harrison, Mukel, Dwyer, R. McDonald, McKinnon, Brown.

In all 20 members of the Kitamaat survey party returned by the Tees. They had reached Kitselass surveying a route for the Kitamaat and Omineca railway when winter set in, and operations were suspended. Mr. L. H. Gray, the engineer in charge remained behind and is expected on the Danube. The route is a feasible one, the whole country through which the 62 miles of road will pass being heavily timbered, but offering no difficulty.

The Tees brought down in all 8,000 cases of salmon, of which about half was landed in Vancouver, and 1,000 cases were put in the hold of the ship Cotesworth, while the remainder will be landed at the Outer wharf tomorrow.

With the sailing of the Chas. Cotesworth tomorrow, but two sailing vessels will be left in port, the bark Ida, which is to load lumber at Hastings, and the ship Senator, which is still delayed at Esquimalt, where she is preparing for her voyage to England. The coal laden ship Greta, which has been chartered to carry home a cargo of salmon after she discharges her coal at the naval wharf at Esquimalt, is now due from Cardiff, whence she sailed 131 days ago for this port. The Deudraeth Castle, which is also bringing a coal cargo, and which sailed from Cardiff 10 days prior to the Greta, was delayed by having to put into Rio de Janiero from which port she sailed on August 23, and is due here about three weeks hence.

The new British steamer Polamhall, a vessel of 2,597 tons, which sailed from New York for Hongkong on October 19, has been chartered to load lumber at a British Columbia mill, and she is to come to the Royal Roads from Hongkong via Shanghai.

The Empress of Japan is to sail tomorrow night for the Orient, and the Moana will sail on Friday of next week. The Australian liner will carry a large amount of salmon in her cargo for the Antipodes, including some shipments to be loaded at the Outer wharf. The Empress will have a very large cargo, and a large number of passengers, 100 having been booked up to yesterday.

Steamer Queen City will sail again for the West coast, going as far as Ahousett tomorrow night, and the steamer Amur will be due tomorrow or Tuesday from Skagway.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Indian Woman Rescued from Drowning at Porter's Wharf.

The sailing of the steamer Boscowitz for Naas and way ports last night was attendant with more than the usual excitement. Shortly before the steamer pulled out a series of muffled cries were heard from the other side of Porter's wharf, alongside which was lying the auxiliary schooner Delta. The cries of "Help! Help!" were heard in a woman's voice, and those standing on the wharf hurried to the rescue. Reaching the spot whence came the cries, it was found that a klootchman was floundering in the water. Quickly one of the party slid down the gangway to the schooner, and leaning over the schooner's rail, grasped the hand of the drowning woman, while the schooner's master reached down a boathook, which the woman grasped. It was pitch dark and the woman could not be seen, until others arrived on the scene with ropes and a light. A boat was quickly lowered, and ultimately, as those reaching down from the schooner's side grasped her were almost dragged from where they stood, she was hauled up and lifted on board the schooner. The woman, who had a narrow escape from drowning, is a West Coast Indian known as "Blondy," because of the fact that at one time, after attending a school, she bleached her hair, until instead of having the raven tresses of the Indian, she had light blonde hair. Now the blonde effect has gone, but the name remains. She was little the worse for her bath, but she had a narrow escape.

The Boscowitz sailed about 10 o'clock last night with a heavy cargo and a small complement of passengers. Included among those who went north on her were S. H. Pearse, of Kitkatlah, and wife, and Miss Pidcock, of Quatiaska Cove.

THE SEALING SEASON.

Catch Will Supply From Eleven to Twelve Thousand Sacques.

The schooner Triumph arrived at Clayoquot on Wednesday, being the last vessel to reach the coast from the Behring sea. She has 540 skins. The C. D. Rand arrived at Quatsino shortly before with 590. With the addition of their catches the sealing catch can be correctly given at 24,127 for the season, approximately the Indian catch for the season at a thousand. This will bring the world's catch of fur seals to about 54,000, as approximated in these columns some time ago, and as the average seal skin sacque requires four or five skins, there will be from eleven to twelve thousand available as a result of this year's catch in the Pacific, including the catches of the Victoria and Japanese fleets and that of the Commercial company on the islands, as well as the skins sent to Sar Francisco from the Russian rookeries. The Behring sea catch amounted to 10,314 skins, which is the lowest for many seasons.

The catch of the fleet in detail is appended:

Schooner	Behring Sea.	Coast.	Total.
Saucy Lass	28	676	704
Geneva	418	118	536
Alnoka	337	76	413
R. I. Morse	150	68	218
Florence M. Smith	640	352	992
Favorite	306	161	467
Allie I. Algar	420	274	694
Ida Etta	229	71	300
E. B. Marvin	489	256	745
Fawn	304	...	304
Annie E. Paint	642	192	834
Diana	418	355	773
Zilla May	438	226	664
Enterprise	392	182	574
Sadie Turpel	199	157	356
Carrie C. W.	585	...	585
Victoria	323	133	456
Beatrice	227	294	521
C. D. Rand	589	278	867
Umbrina	534	397	931
Penelope	519	443	962
Otto	822	268	1090
Arietis	524	342	866
Triumph	531	298	829
Viva	250	333	583
Aurora		332	332
	Cop. Isld.		
Oscar and Hattie	657	...	657
City of San Diego	737	301	1038
Vera	265	350	615
Mary Taylor	365	143	508
Carlotta G. Cox	415	399	814
Director	537	363	900
Caseo	499	227	726
Dora Steward	363	321	684
Borealis	...	79	79
Ocean Belle		169	169
Libbie		157	157
Hatzie		110	110
Teresa		94	94

Total Behring Sea catch, 10,314.
Copper Islands, 3,838.
Coast, 8,985.
Approximate Indian catch, 1,000.
Total, 24,127.

NAVIGATION ENDED.

Yukon Steamers Have Been Tied Up for Winter Season.

The season of navigation on the Yukon has closed. The last steamer to sail from White Horse for Dawson was the steamer Nora, one of the smaller sternwheelers of the B. L. & Y. N. company. She left White Horse for Dawson on Wednesday last and was to be tied up on her arrival at Dawson, in readiness to attempt the first trip out when the ice breaks next spring. The 15 steamers of the White Pass & Yukon company have been tied up for some days past, the Zealandian having been the last of the fleet to come up the river, making an extra trip. The Sybil tied up at Hootalinqua, the Bailey at the foot of Lake LeBarge, and the Zealandian, Victorian, Canadian, Columbian, Yukoner, Bonanza King, Dawson, White Horse, Selkirk, Anglian, Joseph Grossett, Tasmanian and the big freighter Mary F. Graff, at White Horse.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Titania sailed from San Francisco on Friday and is due today, en route to Nanaimo to load coal.

Steamer Umbria, of the Cunard line, arrived at New York yesterday.

Navigation will close on the Great Lakes on November 14.

The suit for libel to the amount of $8,400, with additional charges for the services of tugs, brought against the steamer Czarina by the Robertson Raft company to recover the value of lumber lost from a raft which the Czarina was to tow from Seattle to San Fracisco, has been decided in favor of the owners of the Czarina.

The U.S.S. Bear goes to Comox today to load bunker coal before proceeding to San Francisco for repairs. The extent of the repairs contemplated for the Bear has not been given out, though it is known that the work includes an electric lighting plant for the vessel.

One of the gentle arts of peace employed with the Filipinos, with whom the United States is "not at war," is, it appears, their confinement in a sweat-box built of steel rails, exposed to the fiercest heat of a tropical sun. No doubt they will soon be conciliated.

They have had a new way of testing the quality of whiskey west of here. They inject three drops into a jack-rabbit, and if he doesn't lick a bulldog in six seconds the goods are rejected.—Crary (N.D.) Courier.

Lowest Cash Prices on all Groceries

CHICKEN WHEAT, 100 lbs. for $1.40.

TWO SPECIALS

BREAKFAST BACON, Lean Strip per lb. 18 1-2c.

Hardress Clarke, 86 DOUGLAS STREET.

MINES OPERATED NEAR CLAYOQUOT

Activity Promised in That Section—Salmon Pack For the Season.

According to advices received by the Queen City from the Colonist correspondent at Clayoquot, after a prolonged spell of inactivity, mining in that district is again looking brighter, and many are of opinion that the boom now on in Alberni will reach that section next summer. Messrs. Chesterman and Jensen have taken a 100-foot contract on the Good Hope mine at Trout river, for the Helga Gold & Copper Mining company, and are pushing the work along. At Bear river Messrs. Brown, Spittal and party of prospectors are working on different prospects, one of which, recently located, is said to be of exceptional value. At Kennedy lake, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Hillier and others are at work on prospects which, report says, are looking well.

Capt. Irving was a passenger on the last steamer. He is interested in several mining properties on Clayoquot sound.

Dr. Marshall, of Sydney Inlet, has quite a number of men at work on his property.

The C. F. & T. Co.'s cannery has stopped fishing for the season. Their total catch is reported at something like 7,000 cases.

Messrs. Jacobsen and Campbell have been fishing in Kyoquot sound during the summer with a view to ascertaining the quantity and quality of salmon there, that they may later erect a cannery, if signs are satisfactory.

G. Reginald Talbot, owner of the Castle group at Bear river, and part owner in one of the Wreck Bay placer mines, left by last steamer to take a position in England. Mr. Talbot was very popular and Clayoquot will miss him greatly.

As the development of the coast means a greatly increased shipping business with Victoria, it should receive more attention from the department of marine and fisheries. It is sadly lacking in aids to navigation, and the placing of a few up-to-date bell or whistle buoys at the entrance of many of the harbors would make it much easier for steamers or sealing schooners in the thick weather, which is so prevalent.

An Indian woman who goes by the name of Dr. Mary, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Mr. Dawley, J.P., for keeping a disorderly house. She was sent to Victoria on the steamer Queen City.

ENJOYS LIFE.

Ninety-three Years Old and Never Lost a Tooth.

Yarmouth, (N.S.) Herald.

Lewis Rhyno, of Margaret's Bay, is in many respects a wonderful old man. He is now 93 years of age. He never had the toothache, never lost a tooth, and today can bite off a tenpenny nail. He has been married three times and raised a large family. His last venture in the matrimonial line was made about three years ago when he led to the altar a charming widow of Caledonia, a few years younger than himself. Mr. Rhyno formerly lived for many years on the Medway river, about two miles above Charleston. He still shows a lively interest in Queen's county, and loves to talk about old times.

METHODS OF SUICIDE.

Peculiar Plans of Some Men to Take Their Lives.

From the Lancet.

The subject of suicide presents many points of interest from a psychological standpoint. The question of whether or no the deceased was insane naturally stands foremost, but we do not intend to discuss this matter now; suffice it to say that there is a growing tendency for a coroner's jury to return a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity," rather than one of "Felo de se." In some instances there seems to have been a condition allied to "double consciousness," the person being sane shortly before and shortly after the act and yet unable to remember anything concerning the attempt on his life. For instance, a young woman jumped from the suspension bridge at Clifton and fell about 300 feet; her clothes acted as a sort of parachute and she was picked up alive and none the worse for the fall except for a few bruises. On being questioned she stated that she remembered nothing of her actions for some hours before she walked to the bridge and until she found herself in the infirmary. In other cases the act has apparently been due to some sudden, irresistible impulse for which no reason can be given.

It is well known that an insane person bent on taking his life will often adopt strange ways of carrying out the act and will wait an opportunity of adopting the measure which he has decided upon; thus a man has been known to swim across a river in order to throw himself under a train. Occasionally, however, most extraordinary methods have been chosen. In the Lancet of September 14, 1901, we published a case of suicide in which the wounds were inflicted in the back of the neck. More than one case is on record in which the entire larynx has been self-removed. One of the most extraordinary cases of this kind was recorded in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal some 20 years ago, in which a man determined to guillotine himself. He constructed an apparatus by which a heavy axe-blade was held in place by a can of water. In the bottom of the can was a hole which allowed the water in the can to run slowly out, and when a certain amount had escaped the axe-blade was liberated, the operator laid his head on some support, so that the axe would strike him on the neck, and placed a dish of ether in such a position that he would inhale it and so become unconscious before he was decapitated. The axe fell as he had intended. A strange attempt at suicide has been quoted from our columns. A man placed the point of a dagger against the skull in the frontal region, and then drove it into his brain by a blow from a mallet. The blade, which was four inches long, was driven in up to the hilt; but assistance came on the scene and the dagger was ultimately removed, the patient making a perfect recovery. A still more peculiar method of self-destruction was adopted by a man whose case was recorded in the Medical Times and Gazette in 1878. A man drove into his head two stone chisels, each being eight and a quarter inches long and three-eighths of an inche in diameter, using for the purpose a wooden mallet weighing 2¾ pounds. One of the chisels was driven through the head from right to left, entering in the right temporal region and emerging in the left nearly in a direct line; the other chisel was driven into the centre of the forehead, penetrating half an inch into the frontal lobe. After inflicting the injuries the man approached a glass door, through which he was seen by two persons. He tried to open the door but failed. When the door was broken open he walked a distance of 40 feet with but little aid, and was able to talk. The chisels were withdrawn with much difficulty, and he died about five hours afterwards.

Harry Simard of Point St. Charles, an employee of the Grand Trunk railway, was struck by the Boston express, near the Victoria bridge, while the train was running at the rate of about 40 miles an hour. The unfortunate man was hurled into the air and thrown about 75 feet. His skull was fractured and he was otherwise badly smashed up.

LOCAL NEWS

To Hold a Bazaar.—The ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church are making arrangements for a bazaar to be held on December 4 and 5 at Philharmonic hall.

Smallpox at Bonner's Ferry.—Quarantine has been declared against the town of Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, there being a large number of small-pox cases in the up-country town.

Callahan-Carey.—The wedding of Miss Carey, daughter of Capt. Carey, of the R. M. S. Moana to Mr. Callahan, of Oakland, Calif., is to take place during the coming week at Vancouver.

Socialist Meeting.—An exceedingly interesting Sunday at Beaubeux in France and the Reforms Socialists are accomplishing there, will be the subject of the address at 3 p. m. today.

Kindness Appreciated.—Mr. William Docking, father of the unfortunate young lineman, William Docking, junior, wishes to thank the friends who sent flowers and their kindly sympathy.

Band Concert.—Those who attended the band concert last night were particularly pleased with the fine violin playing of Signor Foutanaza and the mandolin solos of Signor Altavilla, which contrasted with the more robust music of the band. The band itself sustained its reputation and seems to constantly improve.

New Arrangements.—A change has been made by the C. P. R., effective from last Friday, in the minimum carload weight of freight cars, according to the West-bound tariff. The minimum carload weight will hereafter be determined on the length of the cars. When the tariff authorizes a lower minimum than 24,000 pounds, such minimum will apply only on cars not exceeding 35 feet in length, inside measurement. If loaded in cars of larger dimensions, but not exceeding 40 feet, inside measurement, a minimum of 24,000 pounds will apply, with some exceptions. When the tariff authorizes a minimum of 24,000 pounds or over such minimum will apply only on shipments loaded in cars, not exceeding 40 feet in length inside measurement. When cars exceeding 40 feet in length are supplied, the minimum weight will be increased 2½ per cent. per foot, or fraction of a foot in excess of 40 feet. The exceptions are buggies, furniture, musical instruments, refrigerators, trunks, wooden ware, bath tubs, chimneys and lantern globes, desks, book cases, fibre ware and globes.

ARSENIC AND CORUNDUM.

Mr. T. W. Gibson, of the provincial bureau of mines, who recently returned to Toronto after a visit to the mines in Hastings and Renfrew, states that there is no reason why all the arsenic required in America could not be produced in Hastings county. He is much pleased with the outlook and says that both the gold and the arsenic mines in the east have made remarkable strides.

"The Deloro gold mines in Hastings," says Mr. Gibson, "are unique in America. It is the only place on the continent where refined arsenic is produced. The mines there are producing about 80 tons of arsenic a month in addition to the gold. The company employs 160 men."

The Cordova Mining Company's property in Belmont has free milling ore in abundance. It has uncovered 10 veins some of them 30 feet wide, and has a 30-stamp mill in operation. The company is developing 800 horsepower from the Deer lake, two miles away, and contemplates establishing a 100-stamp mill when it secures the power from the lake. This mine promises to be the largest in Ontario, if not in Canada. It has 235 men employed.

I also visited the corundum mines in Renfrew county. The supply of the raw material there is practically inexhaustible. They have the largest known deposit of corundum in the world.

Northern and Omineca Ry.

Return of Mr. Pinder and Survey Party After Successful Season's Work.

Valley of the Kitimaat Fertile And Favorable For Railway Construction.

The steamer Tees, which arrived from Northern ports yesterday, brought down 20 members of the Pacific Northern and Omineca railway survey party from Port Essington. The party left Victoria on July 25 for the purpose of surveying the country lying between Kitimaat arm and Hazelton, and deciding the feasibility of constructing a railway between those points. The party was in charge of J. H. Gray, C.E., with W. G. Pinder, C. E., as assistant. They reached Kitimaat on July 30, where the party divided, Mr. Pinder being entrusted with the work south of the Skeena river, while Mr. Gray proceeded to lay out the line to the north of that stream.

Mr. Pinder's party worked up the valley to the Kitimaat river to the mouth of the Wadine, a large stream emptying into the Kitimaat, which they ascended for five of six miles, and then returning to the Kitimaat valley followed it to its source, skirting the lake to the eastward, and came out on the south bank of the Skeena near the mouth of the Zymoetz river, at Kitselas canyon, the total distance surveyed being about 67 miles.

A member of the party informs us Colonist that the country traversed presents no very serious engineering difficulty. The Kitimaat valley is comparatively level, broken here and there by outcropping of rock, alternating with swamps, gravel benches and small patches of arable land, the general character of the country being heavy loam, thickly wooded with fir, spruce and cedar. The Kitimaat river is a large stream, fed by numerous smaller rivers and creeks, with a rapid current and numerous shoals, which preclude its navigation by large craft. There are many streams to be bridged and several places where trestles will be necessary, but there is ample material at hand for their construction.

The only portion of the railway actually located and cleared is a short section at the mouth of the Kitimaat. Where difficulties were encountered en route try lines were run, and in every instance a grade was found without the necessity of making any lengthy deflection from the general trend of the valley.

The country is nearly all capable of cultivation, if it were cleared of timber, and would support a large farming population. Fish are very plentiful in the Kitimaat and its tributaries, and bears are very numerous, both black and grizzly. Tracks of caribou were seen near the Skeena and mountain goats were quite common on the higher levels. There is rather a scarcity of game birds, fool hens and blue grouse being the only specimens noticed.

Mr. Gray is finishing up his work between Kitselas canyon and Hazelton, and is expected down by the next steamer. The party suffered a good deal from mosquitoes and other venemous flies, and endured considerable discomfort from rain, which was almost continuous during the two months they were in the field.

Hussell (reading subscription list).—A. Skinflint, two dollars——'

Holmes.—I guess that's enough. If you got any money out of him I don't see how I'm going to escape.

A Match Is Useless

IF YOU ARE USING Electric Light

This is a greal factor of safety in a house where there are children and should prove sufficient inducement for you to install it; setting aside cleanliness, economy, saving of labor and improved light.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

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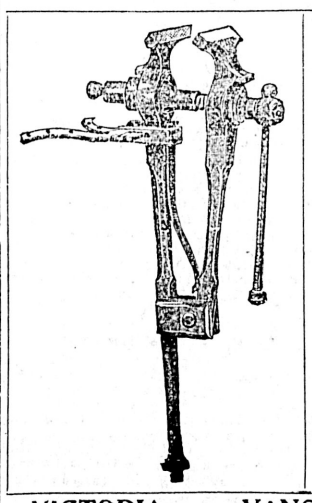

BAR, PLATE and SHEET IRON.
DRILL STEEL.
PIPE and PIPE FITTINGS.
NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
MECHANICS' TOOLS
PICKS, SHOVELS, SAWS, Etc., Etc.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS.

Edith Thaxton of Toronto, was engaged in operating an extracting machine in a laundry, when it exploded. One of the flying pieces of iron struck her hand, breaking one of the bones and lacerating it terribly.

A new battleship ordered by the Admiralty will be larger than any now existing, having a displacement of 16,500 tons. She will be the first vessel of the King Edward class.

A Durban despatch says that it is understood that the Natal volunteers will shortly return from the front, the frustration of General Botha's attempted raid having rendered their retention in the field unnecessary.

While sliding down a bannister in the Brockville avenue school, Toronto, recently, Herbert Burns, aged 12 years, fell to the floor below, alighting on his head. Burns sustained a fracture of his nose and probably a fracture of the skull. His condition is critical and there is a probability that he will not recover.

The Americans soldiers will take no more prisoners in the Philippines. It is war to the death.

Client.—But litigation isn't always a mistake!

Lawyer.—Always, for one party; frequently for both!

NO CURE--NO PAY.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is Sold on This Basis to Men and Women Everywhere. Not to be Paid For Until the Cure is Complete.

The DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT is the only remedy in the world which can be sold on such a plan. It is the only never-failing cure for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Power in Young, Middle-aged and Old Men, Varicocele, Weak Back and Kidneys, Drains of Vitality, Wasted Energy, Sleeplessness, Pains in Head, Back, Chest, Shoulders and Limbs, Female Weakness, Bearing Down Pains, and all those ailments from which women suffer. It cures after all other remedies have failed. Why? Because it restores nerve life, animal vitality, warmth and vigor to all weak parts. It makes them strong, it restores them to what nature intended them—health, vitality; and you know, dear reader, that if each organ of your body is strong and acts vigorously, you will be in perfect health.

Drugs Only Stimulate — Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt Gives Lasting Strength—Its Cures are Permanent, Forever.

Its touch is the touch of magnetism; it creates in a weakened body new life, vigor, ambition, energy, courage, happiness and long life. It is Nature's greatest Restorer, applied gently while you sleep. It will transform your weakened, pain-racked body into a paradise of health. Try it, you weak, debilitated man, you poor, weary and disheartened woman; feel the life blood warming your heart, the fire in your blood and the steel in your nerves. Let it cure you, and

PAY WHEN CURED.

You run no risk. You pay only when cured, if you can offer reasonable security. Failure to cure costs you nothing, as I take all the chances. The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is the best electric body appliance that has ever been invented. [Latest patent June 19, 1900.] It is warranted on a bond of $5,000 to give a stronger current, last longer, and to cure quicker than any other electric body appliance made. It does not fall to pieces, as the cheaply made belts do. If you have one of those old back burners send it in to me and I will allow you half price for it. I guarantee my Belt for one year—any repairs cost you nothing.

CAUTION. Beware of old-style, burning electrode belts, which are used as imitations of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies have been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having one of these old back burners.

50,000 CURES. It has cures in every town and hamlet in the country. Cures after everything else had failed. Send for book with full information, FREE. Be cured now while you can, without costing you a cent if it fails. Call and test it free if possible.

NOTE—WE PAY DUTY

DR. M. C. McLAUGHLIN, 106 Columbia St., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

The Colonist.

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One year $6 00
Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year $1 50
Six months 75
Three months 40
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the United States.
TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted, should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

The Colonist is on file at the following Coast Agencies, where advertising can be contracted for:

A. E. GOODMAN, Vancouver, B. C.
WHITE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, Seattle, Wash.
A. H. BALLARD ADVT. AGENCY, 615 Marquam Bdg., Portland, Ore.
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$10 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist from the doors of subscribers.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Reading notices or "locals" in connection with all public entertainments to which an admission fee is charged will be inserted in the Colonist at the rate of 10c per line.

NOT PARALLEL.

Mr. Joseph Martin is reported in the Vancouver World to have said that the Colonist is absurd in the extreme for distinguishing between the course pursued by him in not filling up his cabinet and that followed by Mr. Dunsmuir at the present time. It would hardly be expected of Mr. Martin that he would admit that he was wrong in 1900. He thought it very absurd than that the Colonist should persistently call upon him to fill up his cabinet, and doubtless he thinks it absurd now. It was hardly necessary to interview him to learn that. For its part the Colonist would have admitted the proposition. But what we do not admit is that there is the least similarity between the position he occupied then and that occupied by Mr. Dunsmuir now. In passing we may note that Mr. Martin is not right in his recollection of the facts in his own case. Mr. Semlin resigned on Tuesday, and it was not until Thursday morning that Messrs. Curtis, Yates and himself were sworn in. This is not very material. The Colonist never made the least objection to the brief delay in that regard. Its objection to Mr. Martin's position was thus stated:

That it indicated an intention by the Lieutenant-Governor to disregard the legislature, for although that body was actually in session, he had chosen as a minister a man without a supporter in the House, and who, consequently, could not secure the passage of supply.

That the Lieutenant-Governor for several weeks had an executive council composed of three members only, neither of whom was a member of the legislature, and two of whom had never been members.

That Mr. Martin had never been endorsed as premier, either by the House or the country, but, on the contrary, had been condemned by an all but unanimous vote in the legislature, and consequently there was no presumption in his favor.

These were the grounds upon which the Colonist urged that Mr. Martin occupied an unconstitutional position, and they have not the most remote bearing upon Mr. Dunsmuir's position. We were careful to point out that the objection to Mr. Martin's course was not that it was illegal, that is, in violation of the Constitution Act, but it was based upon the fact that the peculiar circumstances then existing were entirely opposed to the principles of constitutional government as settled by the best precedents, and the practise of parliament. The trouble with the World is that it does not distinguish between an act of the legislature creating certain offices and defining their duties, and the rules of constitutional government within the British Empire. Mr. Martin violated the latter; Mr. Dunsmuir has not violated them, and he has also kept within the limits of the Constitution Act.

ARION CLUB.

We have been in the habit for some years past of calling attention to the Arion Club at the opening of each season, feeling that it is a musical association of which our city has reason to be proud, inasmuch as it is safe to say its equal is not to be found on this side north of San Francisco. In view of this position which the club has made for itself, it is not so surprising, perhaps, that the usual duration of similar organizations has been so much exceeded that the Arion Club still commands the undiminished interest and support of our musical citizens, although it has now entered upon its tenth season.

The prospectus recently issued by the committee says that it is desired to commemorate the completion of the club's first decade by the presentation of especially attractive programmes, also that an innovation is to be made which will prove acceptable to all, besides manifesting the vigor and latent resources possessed by the club.

Encouraged by the success of last season's extra concert, when, as an experiment, Macfarren's cantata, "May Day," was rendered, with the assistance of ladies' voices, the club has decided to devote one of its ordinary subscription concerts to the rendering of a somewhat similar work for mixed voices and orchestra.

That male voice singing, with its close harmonies, perfect blend and rich tone, is fully appreciated in this city is sufficiently attested to by the unusually successful career of the club, and no change will be made as regards the remaining two concerts; but we think the decision to alter the character of the third is a happy one, and is likely to increase the popularity of the club, as it will afford variety and relief, and will also considerably enlarge the scope of the club's performances. We notice that the feature recently introduced of engaging professional soloists from the Sound cities and elsewhere will be continued, and, if possible, extended. The committee announce that although the proposed alteration will entail extra expense, the terms of subscription will be the same as heretofore, viz., $2.50 for one ticket, $4 for two tickets, $5 for three tickets and $6 for four tickets, respectively, for the series of three concerts, and applications should be sent now to the Secretary, P.O. Box 307. It is pointed out that tickets will not be sold for any one concert only. We are informed that this does not seem to have been clearly understood in the past, as at all previous concerts tickets have been futilly applied for on the day, and money has been tendered at the door, which has had to be refused.

We think there is little doubt that the club will receive sufficient support to enable the committee to realize their desire of making a special success of the club's tenth season.

AS TO TITLES.

Attention has been directed in some of the Eastern papers, and notably in the Halifax Chronicle, to the assumption of the title of "Her Excellency" by the wife of the Governor-General. Lady Aberdeen was the originator of this in Canada, and the explanation usually accepted was that in the case of herself and husband, "the grey mare was the better horse." Only the fact that "ye canna tak the breeks aff a Hielanman" prevented the prevalence of the opinion that it was her ladyship who wore those essential garments. So ready are most people to drop into the habit of giving people titles, that Lady Aberdeen's wish was very generally complied with, and the practice has been kept up more or less in the case of Lord and Lady Minto. We do not think there is the least authority for it, and we also dissent from the suggestion of the Chronicle, that Major Maude should be the arbiter elegantiarum on the subject. To our humble and possibly perverted judgment, it is as bad form to speak of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto as to refer to Lady Curzon as the Vicereine of India, as our neighbors across the line have a habit of doing. The Halifax paper very properly says that if we ought to give that title to the wife of the Governor-General, there is no reason for withholding the title "Her Honor" from the wife of a Lieutenant-Governor. Our contemporary might have gone further and suggested that we should speak of the Hon. Mrs. —— in the case of the wife of a cabinet minister, and in British Columbia of Her Ladyship Mrs. —— in the case of the wife of a judge of the Supreme Court. By a parity of reasoning it ought also to be right to the Right Reverend Mrs. ——in the case of the wife of a bishop. If not, why not?

In all seriousness, it is not desirable in this democratic country to multiply titles. The general effect is bad socially, because it creates purely artificial distinctions between individuals, and gives a false standing to a small minority of the population. There is no possible advantage to the community. Even the conferring of knighthoods upon prominent Canadians is rarely of advantage, for it cannot be claimed that the prospect of obtaining knighthood ever yet stimulated a public man to a patriotic course. It is to the credit of Canadians that the chance of obtaining a title has practically no influence upon the career of our young men. These remarks are not intended to apply to the conferring of titles for distinguished public services, for in that case they are a recognition which is of value to the state, even more than to the individual receiving them. What we are objecting to is the indiscriminate ladling out of G. C. M. G.'s, C. M. G.'s, and the like. If a Canadian has rendered a conspicuous service to his country it may be well for the Imperial government to confer upon him some special mark of approval, but where the title is given purely for personal or political reasons, or both, it is of little real value to its possessor, and it is certainly not a public benefit.

TEMPTATIONS TO CRIME.

Apropos of our references to certain resorts in and near Victoria, and we do not wish it to be understood that the only objectionable places are on the way to Esquimalt, a correspondent asks us to reproduce an extract from the London Times, in which a letter from Mr. Justice Bruce to the Licensed Victuallers National Defence League is given. With this request we comply and the extract will be found elsewhere on this page. The matter dealt with is one of very great importance. All over the civilized world "the statement that no inconsiderable number of crimes spring from the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors" holds true. It is perhaps the greatest blot upon our civilization that we have not been yet able to devise a mode of recreation, which will appeal to all classes and yet will not be open to the objection that it leads to "no inconsiderable number of crimes." If this were all that this intemperate use of intoxicating liquors did, it would be bad enough, but it does very much more. It leads to great waste of time and hence is the cause of an incalculable amount of direct economic loss to the community. We shall not speak of the poverty, misery and destroyed lives that result from it.

Undoubtedly one of the greatest questions with which reformers and politicians will have to grapple is the evil of which Mr. Justice Bruce speaks. We are strangely behind the times on the Pacific Coast in this respect. While many of the greatest minds in the United Kingdom are endeavoring to solve the problem presented by the intemperate use of intoxicants, out here we are too much inclined to look upon such reform as something of the goody-goody order, and not worth the attention of such robust and energetic folk, as are engaged in building up pioneer communities. There are signs of improvement in Victoria, but they are not yet remarkably distinct.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

When some of us went to school, we were taught that the earth was a globe or sphere, slightly flattened at the Poles, and very much shaped as an orange. In more recent years the young idea has been taught that it is an oblate spheroid. But it is open to doubt if this more scientific term is any nearer correct than the other, for there are those who contend that the earth is pear-shaped, that is, one end is bigger than the other, and the bigger end is at the South Pole. Every one who is familiar with the map knows that, whereas there is an almost continuous land circle around the North Pole, there is a continuous water circle in the corresponding latitude around the South Pole. Europe and Asia are joined together at the North and Asia is only cut off from America by a narrow strait, which is due to a geological accident. The water space between the east coast of this continent and Greenland is narrow, and that between Greenland and Europe is not relatively great. On the other hand, no land breaks the regular expanse of water which extends around the globe south of Tasmania. The explanation offered for this is not that there is more land at the North, but that there is more water at the South. In other words, it is claimed that some force has attracted the water to the South and piled it up there is such a degree that the globe, instead of rounding regularly to form an oblate spheroid, bulges out like the large end of a pear. This means that if the force holding the water were to cease acting, the heaped-up mass would flow northward with irresistible power and all the lower parts of the Northern Hemisphere would be submerged, while some of the submerged parts of the Southern Hemisphere would become dry land. It has been suggested that the force which keeps the water in the South is the attraction of the great ice-cap at the South Pole. This body has an area of about 8,000,000 square miles, which is considerably more extensive than the United States and Canada combined. In some places at the sea face, the ice is more than a mile thick. How thick it is in the interior can only be surmised. We propounded a few suggestions in these columns some time ago as to what might happen if, through some convulsion of nature, a particularly large block of this ice should break off. Bergs are constantly breaking away from the continental ice-field, and there is nothing intrinsically improbable in the thought that some mammoth berg, say something as big as British Columbia in area and a mile or two in thickness, may some day slide into the ocean. The effect would be to create a tremendous tidal wave, which would be felt all over the world. But this is a small matter compared to what Prof. Leon Lewis prognosticates in a recent book. He says that the time is approaching when the equilibrium holding the ice-cap in its place will be destroyed by the accumulation of snow, and the whole thing will go to pieces, and thereupon the heaped-up waters would be released and come rushing up our way. Over what will then happen he mercifully draws the veil, but we can suggest a few things. Every city on the shores of the Northern continents would be wiped out of existence. There would be nothing left of the British Isles except a few peaks of the loftiest mountains. The Sahara would become a sea, and all Central Europe would be under water, except the highest mountain ranges. The ocean would rush up the Mississippi valley and never stop until it had overwhelmed all the great prairies, excepting those which lie along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and are therefore high enough to escape the flood. The Atlantic States and the Maritime Provinces would be covered under fathoms of water. Prof. Lewis seems to be of opinion that the worst of the flood would be in the Atlantic, but there would probably be enough in the Pacific to alter the whole geography of this part of the country. He not only thinks an event of this kind to be absolutely certain at some date in the future, but he tells us that there is abundant evidence that one just like it happened at least once before. He points out on the coast of South America places where he says the great ice masses, borne along by the flood, cut into the shore for miles.

When matters like this are mentioned, the majority of people think it is all a poor sort of joke, and that nothing of the kind is in point of fact possible. There never was a greater mistake. The deluge legends all point to something of the kind, and if the unanimous testimony of the human race is of any value at all, there was at least once a tremendous catastrophe in which water played the principal part. The Egyptian priests told Plato, or one of Plato's ancestors, that there had been several such catastrophies within the historical period. British tradition tells of the Lyonesse, a country extending southward from Cornwall, and from which King Arthur came. This region, if it ever existed, has sunk beneath the ocean. The Atlantis tradition is familiar to nearly every one, and there are few scholars who entirely dispute its authenticity. The Noahic deluge was caused by the breaking up of the foundations of the deep. The writer of Genesis is particular to point out that there was more than a great rainstorm, for he tells that on a certain day "were all the fountains of happens, what will be the result? It is the great deep broken up and the windows of heaven were opened." We can readily suppose that if the southern ice-cap were broken up and the floods came northward, bearing huge bergs and ice-floes, the fall in the temperature would cause the immediate precipitation of the heaviest imaginable rainfall. So we find the language entirely applicable to what at least one deep student of one branch of physical science tells us must actually have hapuened a long time ago.

When this great catastrophe again hard to say, but certainly one thing will be the overthrow of almost all our existing civilization. Every person would probably not perish, but the few survivors will have to begin life over again at a pretty low stage. They will preserve the memory of the progress made by mankind, and this memory will, as generation succeeds generation, become distorted, until after a long time, and when men have again attained some degree of civilization, the wise men of the day will shake their heads at the suggestion that these legends really have any foundation in fact, and the specially wise folk will demonstrate that the tradition of the telegraph and the railway are only sun myths.

The Belleville street corner of the temporary fence erected by the city on James Bay bridge is a danger point. Two young ladies on bicycles narrowly escaped injury there yesterday. If the upper half of the gate and of the first panel were made of wire netting, people could see through it vehicles approaching the co[illegible] and all danger would be removed.

The proposed colonization of Malcolm Island by Finns is a move in the right direction. These people are of good Norse blood and just the class of immigrants needed to reclaim our fertile acres from their primeval condition and transform them into gardens. A slip of the pencil in yesterday's article regarding the Finnish colony made the Colonist say that it would add 10,000 souls to the population of British Columbia in seven years, instead of 1,000, which is the correct estimate. Pity that the inflated figure was not the true one, for the province needs just such settlers.

CRIME AND INTEMPERANCE.

Mr. Justice Bruce's Letter to the Licensed Victuallers' League.

From London Times, (Oct. 14.)

A correspondene has taken place between the secretary of the Licensed Victuallers National Defence League and Mr. Justice Bruce, in which attention is called to certain remarks which his Lordship is reported to have made at the Leeds assizes, attributing most of the crime of the country to public houses. These remarks were considered by the league to reflect unjustly on the conduct and character of license holders, and Mr. Justice Bruce is asked whether it has come within his observation that several chief constables have stated that the drunkenness of which they have to complain is caused by clubs. In his charge at Leeds, on July 26, Mr. Justice Bruce referred to the growth of crime, and said that "no inconsiderable number of crimes sprung from the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. The temptations to indulge in intoxicating liquors to an undue extent are too often afforded by the public houses," and he expressed sympathy with the public house trust movement inaugurated by Lord Grey and other gentlemen.

Mr. Justice Bruce has replied as follows:

"Gainslaw-house, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Oct. 9th, 1901.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 27th of September, I have to say that the general council of the league seems to have misunderstood the remarks I made in my charge to the grand jury at the last Leeds assizes.

"I did not attribute most of the crime in the country to public houses, nor did I use any words that could be reasonably construed to have any such meaning.

"You have been good enough to forward me the report of my charge contained in the Yorkshire Post of the 27th of July last, which you say contains the remarks of which your league complains.

"The report seems to me to be a correct report of my charge, and the statements which it contains are I should have thought statements of facts which are generally accepted as established.

"Your league will not, I think,, question the statement that no inconsiderable number of crimes spring from the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors.

"No doubt there are many crimes wholly unconnected with the use of intoxicating liquors, but the qualified statement contained in my charge is, I believe, strictly accurate.

The only sentence in the charge to which your league, as it seems to me, can take exception, is the following: 'The temptations to indulge in intoxicating liquors to an undue degree are too often afforded by the public house.'

"I do not think that your league can intend to assert that such temptations are never afforded by the public house.

"I can only say that long experience in courts of justice compels me to come to the conclusion that the occasions when such temptations are afforded by the public house are not few or infrequent.

"One cause of the temptation is this—that many public houses have become places devoted wholly to the sale of intoxicating liquors; other beverages, such as tea and coffee, are not easy to be procured, or not to be procured at all, or not offered in an attractive form, so that a poor man who wishes to resort to a public house for company and refreshment is subjected to temptation which he cannot well resist.

"It was on these grounds that I expressed sympathy with the scheme propounded by Lord Grey and the gentlemen associated with him to establish what is called a reformed public house.

"But I may say I see no reason why any monopoly should be established in carrying out what I believe to be a hopeful experiment.

"I should be glad to see the licensed victuallers themselves take this matter in hand, and assert their right and privilege to deal in vituals as well as in all wholesome kinds of drink, and in their own way anticipate the action of philanthropists by raising the character, improving the accommodation, and extending the usefulness of the public house, under their management.

"With reference to the last part of your letter, I have to say that the statements of the chief constables to which you refer have not come within my observation or been brought in any way to my knowledge.

"But if it be true that some clubs are so conducted as to cause drunkenness, that seems to me to afford no good reason why an effort should not be made in the direction I have indicated for the improvement of the public house. I remain your obedient servant,

"GAINSFORD BRUCE.

"P. S.—I presume you can have no objection to the publication of this letter.—G. B.

"To H. George Robinson, Esq., secretary and manager, the Licensed Victuallers' National Defence League."

In acknowledging this letter, Mr. Robinson, on behalf of the league, admits that in this instance the licensed victuallers were perhaps too sensitive. He adds: "I believe I can with confidence say that the members of the 158 associations affiliated to the league—comprising most of the city, borough and county societies in England and Wales—are in thorough accord with your Lordship's views as to the prejudicial effect of the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. Of course no responsibility can be taken by the league for those licensed victuallers who neither belong to their local associations nor to the central organizations of the retail trade. I can assure your Lordship that taking licensed victuallers as a body they are most anxious not only to carry out the licensing laws very strictly—so far as they are understood—but to remove entirely those causes of reproach to which your Lordship has referred."

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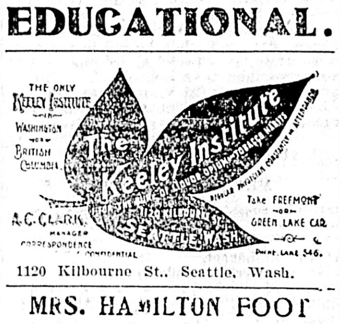

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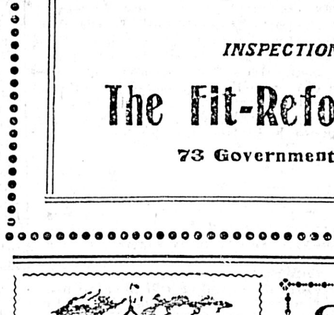

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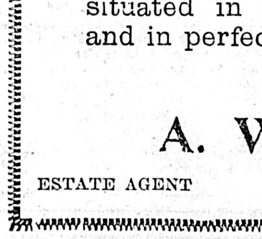

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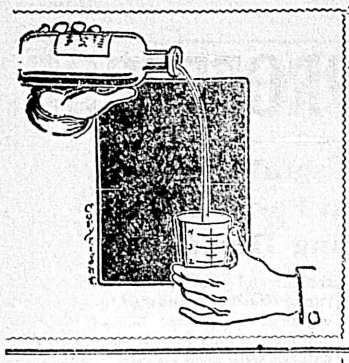

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Trade With The Klondike

Bulk of the Freight Shipped in During Past Season From Canada.

Victoria Had Large Share of Trade—Heavier Mining Machinery.

J. H. Rogers, of the White Pass & Yukon railway, who has returned from Dawson, says that during the past season between fifteen and twenty thousand tons of general merchandise was taken into the Klondike district, via the Lower Yukon route, and of this the greater part, about 75 per cent. of the whole, was shipped from Canada. Victoria merchants had considerable of the trade, and Vancouver also supplied an amount about equal to that from Victoria, but this year there was much more freight from the Eastern part of the Dominion than in previous years. The greater number of shipments came from Vancouver, for the goods from Eastern Canada passed through that port. Now, the Dawson buyers are buying much more of their goods in the East, and getting the merchandise shipped into the Klondike districts in car-load lots. About 25 per cent. of the goods that went in last season came from the East. Heavy machinery and heavy hardware were the articles that were mostly purchased in the East, although the larger buyers also purchased car-load lots of milk, canned goods, vegetables, etc. in Eastern Canada. The smaller buyers who wanted mixed carloads could not buy to advantage, however, in the East, for mixed cars were not shipped, and the trade of these merchants will be held on the coast as before. Victoria competes very favorably, however, with other markets and her merchants are well spoken of in the Klondike district.

The machinery now going to the Klondike district will be heavier than before, for the demand is now for the heaviest of mining machinery, such as eight-ton pumps, the heaviest of machinery being necessary for working the cheaper ground, in fact, there is now a big demand for big sand pumps for hydraulicking. Although, it was generally understood, that the most of the work in the Klondike mines would be done in summer, the Klondike is not so much of a summer camp as was thought, for although the hydraulicking of the low grade ground and work on the larger mines will be carried on during the summer, the work on the smaller mines and especially in the deep shafts will have to be done during the winter. The flooding of the shafts in the summer, and the hindrance caused by water, especially in the old creek bottoms, will so retard summer work that owners will rather work in the winter season, when the mines so placed, can be worked more cheaply. The small mines will be worked in winter and the larger ones in the summer, and the work will be about evenly divided.

A large number of small boilers, in fact, the greater percentage of those shipped into the country last summer, came from Victoria, as well as a large share of the smaller machinery, but the bulk of the heavier machinery is shipped to the Klondike miners from the East. One concern has imported an ore crusher, which is at work crushing the quartz being taken out from the recent finds of rich quartz on Victoria gulch and other ledges that have been unearthed in the Klondike district. The miners at Dawson were expecting to hear some interesting news from the quartz claims when Mr. Rogers left Dawson. The ore crusher, which is the only one in the district, is being operated by a Chicago concern, managed by Mr. Munger.

The Stewart river district bids fair to be a scene of mining activity next summer. A large amount of prospecting and some development work has been done there this year and next season big things are expected from the Stewart.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday's Business in Supreme Court and Chambers.

In the Supreme court yesterday the case of Warren vs. Genelle was continued before Mr. Justice Drake. After hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, His Lordship reserved judgment.

In Chambers Mr. Justice Drake dismissed an application as to costs in Rex. vs. Nichol on the ground that a special provision in the code rendered the application unnecessary.

In Vernon vs. Cargill, an order was granted for the issue of a concurrent writ.

In Bartlett vs. Tiarks estate, leave was granted to sell a steam yacht for $600. Lawson for plaintiff; Bond for administrator.

The Ladies' Aid society of the First Presbyterian church, will hold their annual Scotch social on Tuesday evening next in the hall of the church, Blanchard street. *

Notice.—The regular monthly meeting of the Marine Engineers will be held in heir room, 49 Five Sisters block, on Monday evening, November 4. Members are requested to attend. *

THE WESTSIDE

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE..... Sunday, November 3, 1901.

New Fall Dress Goods

THE tremendous output of New Dress Goods that's constantly going on in this section proves the high favor of our Fall Dress Goods. To pause is to drift; therefore there is no pause in the movement to make the Dress Goods business bigger by making it better. We're in constant communication with the "Old World's" manufacturing centres, and every novelty of merit finds a ready market at The Westside. There'll be wonderful doings in this section next week with a fresh batch of New Goods just opened.

Colored Dress Goods

NEW FANCY TWEED SUITINGS, with herringbone stripe, very neat and effective, per yard .....75c.

NEW VENETIAN CLOTHS, very choice and stylish, all wool, medium weight, in a good range of colorings, per yard .....90c.

NEW HAWICK HOMESPUNS, 54 inches wide, in a full assortment of selected colorings, for tailor-made costumes, per yard $1.00

FINE VENETIAN CLOTHS, made especially for the new costumes as now worn, in all the standard and latest colors, per yard $1.25

Black Dress Goods

NEW BLACK DIAGONAL TWILL SERGE, all wool, 54 inches wide, in a good close weave, and permanent dye, per yard .....75c.

NEW BLACK BROAD CLOTH, 54 inches wide, very popular this season for tailor-made costumes. Extraordinary value at $1.25

NEW SILK AND WOOL POPLIN CORD, a beautiful soft material with a parallel cord, very durable and effective, 44 inches wide, per yard $1.50

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LOCAL NEWS.

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Lawn Mowers at Cheapside. *

Heating stoves in great variety at Clarke & Pearsons, 17 Yates street.

Hose and Lawn Sprinklers at Cheapside. *

All members of the Orange association are requested to meet at Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, Sunday morning, 3rd November, 10 a. m., for the purpose of attending divine service to be held in Metropolitan church, Pandora street, by order Geo. Grimason, district master. *

Writing Pads

We have many different styles of Writing Pads for you to select from. You can have the paper plain or Ruled, with smooth, vellum or glazed finish, in cream, azure and white. Linen business pads at prices you like to pay.

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The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offer at very reasonable prices office and school supplies. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street. *

The marriage of Earl Cromer and Lady Katherine Thynne, sister of the Marquis of Bath, on Tuesday, will be an interesting diplomatic and social event.

A SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR STORY FROM THE UNDERWEAR STORE

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Reading notices or "locals" in connection with all public entertainments to which an admission fee is charged will be inserted in the Colonist at the rate of 10c per line each insertion.

Another Month.—The members of No. 19 company, R. G. A., will leave for Hongkong on December 2. H. M. S. Warspite, Phaeton and Condor leave for the South on the same day.

Funeral Today.—The funeral of the late Samuel Arnold will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence, 61 Second street. The members of Far West lodge, K. of P., of which deceased was a member, will attend in a body.

Union Meetings.—The Tailors' union will meet on Monday evening in their hall in the Williams block and the Marine Engineers' union in their room in the Five Sisters' block. The Independent Labor Party meet on Tuesday evening in Pioneer hall.

Chrysanthemum's Birthday. — Loyal Japanese are celebrating today, the forty-ninth anniversary of the birth of their good emperor, Mutsuhito. The Japanese stores and private residences in the city are decorated in honor of the occasion.

Eagles Will Celebrate.—Mr. D. C. Smith, grand president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, is expected in the city in a couple of weeks and the members of the Victoria Aerie are preparing an elaborate reception for him. The reception will take place in the Victoria theatre and afterwards a banquet will be held at one of the hotels.

Notices of Motion.—At Monday's meeting of the council, Mayor Hayward will recommend a motion to the effect that the arbitrator for the city in the arbitration to determine what the city is to pay for the lot at the corner of Government and Humboldt streets for the purposes of the James bay causeway, be appointed. Ald. Cameron will move that tenders be called for printing and binding the voters' list.

To Elect Officers.—The semi-annual meeting of the Fernwood Young Men's Association will be held in their club rooms, Spring Ridge, on Monday evening. Reports from the officers and committees for the past six months will be read, and a general election of officers and committees for the next term will take place. All the members should do their utmost to attend, as besides the elections, very important business will be brought before the meeting.

That Library Site.—The delegation representing those citizens of Vancouver who are opposed to using part of the Market site as a site for the Carnegie library, will meet the government on Monday. The representatives of the city council who proposed to use the site named saw the government on Thursday, but nothing will be done until the other side has been heard. What the council want is the approval of the government to an amendment to the by-law for the purchase of the Market site giving the council power to use part of it for library purposes.

Socialist Organizer.—Mr. J. M. Cameron, the Socialist organizer, is at the hospital, suffering acutely from a wound in his neck, sustained in a mob row in Burlington, Wn., shortly after the assassination of President McKinley. Mr. Cameron was accused of being an anarchist, and was chased by a mob who pelted him with stones, one of which struck him in the neck, below the ear, inflicting a terrible wound. After the incident he lectured here, and in the coal mining district, the wound not bothering him until this week.

Chemainus Loggers.—The cut in wages, which caused the 100 loggers engaged by the Victoria Lumber company near Chemainus, to quit work, varied for the different classes of work done around the camp. The wages of head fallers were cut from $3.50 to $3 and $3.25, and of the second fallers the pay went to $2.75. Seventy-five cents was taken off hook-tenders and other men not necessarily expert as choppers. Whether the camp will be filled up immediately is not known. The mill has a very fair supply of lumber on hand, and there will be no delay in this direction.

Chemainus Hospital.—The matron of the Chemainus General Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following list of donations for October: Pheasant, Mr Ransome; mushrooms, Mr. Tom Porter; cabbages, Rev. Father Douckele; fruit and vegetables, Harvest Home, Chemainus church; venison, Captain Gibson; pears, Mrs. Bousall; pickles, Mrs Spence; box of apples, Mrs. Whidden; flowers and magazines, Mrs. H. D. Helmcken; six tons of coal, The Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir; three dozen night shirts, The Women's Auxiliary; reading matter, Miss White, Mt. Sicker hotel; Victoria Daily Colonist and Times; Nanaimo Daily Herald and Free Press; Ladysmith Semi-Weekly Leader.

Order of Day's Services

Announcements by Pastors of the Churches of the City.

Orangemen to Attend the Metropolitan Methodist Church This Morning.

Rev. Canon Beanlands will conduct the morning and the Bishop the evening service at Christ Church cathedral today. The music is:

MORNING.

Voluntary—Andante in G .... Hy. Smart
Venite .....Russell
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum .....Woodward
Benedictus ..... Barnby
Kyrie .....Kent
Hymns 221, 35, 320
Voluntary—Aria .....Gustav Dethler

EVENING.

Voluntary—Reverie ..... Page
Processional Hymn 417
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Turle
Nunc Dimittis ..... St. John
Hymns 199, 477, 545
Recessional Hymn 437
Voluntary —Processional. Victor Hammerell

There will be morning prayer at 11, followed by a celebration of the holy communion and evensong at 7, at St. Johns', the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Agnus Dei in F ..... Mozart
Hymns 540, 322

EVENING.

Organ—He Shall Feed His Flock..Handel
Hymns 427, 289, 28
Organ—Postlude in D ..... Simper

At St. James, rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, the services will be as follows: Matins and sermon at 11 o'clock; holy communion at 12 o'clock; evensong and sermon at 7 o'clock. The services at St. Saviour's, Victoria West, are: 11 a. m., morning prayer and holy communion, Rev. W. D. Barber; 7 p. m., evening prayer, Rev. W. D. Barber. Services will be held at the Craigflower school at 3 p. m.

Rev. Mr. Miller will preach morning and evening at St. Barnabas' church. The musical services are:

Matins, 10:30—Choral communion, 11 a.m.; Introit Hymn, 207; service, Simper; Communion Hymn, 313; Gloria in Excelsis, Troutbeck; Post Communion Hymn, 438; Nunc Dimittis, "St. John."

This Sunday is the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Reformed Episcopal church in this city. Owing to circumstances, however, the church wardens have decided to postpone the annual collections which have always been taken on this day, to the first Sunday in December, when it is hoped there will be a generous response to the annual appeal. The Bishop will conduct both the morning and evening services, the subject of the morning's sermon being, "The Holy Catholic Church." There will be a special and suitable musical service rendered by the choir.

* * *

Evensong, 7—Psalms, as set, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, "St. John"; hymns, 540, 427, 516; Vesper Hymn, 537.

* * *

At St. Andrews' Presbyterian church the preacher, morning and evening, will be the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A. Sabbath school will be held at 2:30 and Bible class at 3. The music follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Les Rameaux ..... Faure
Psalm 14
Hymns 203, 278, 347
Organ—Postlude ..... Chauvet

EVENING.

Organ—Andante ..... Wely
Psalm 65
Anthem—The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away .....Woodward
Hymns 73, 81
Organ—Offertoire ..... Salome

* * *

The services at the James Bay Methodist church, Rev. B. H. Balderston, pastor, services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. The subject of the morning sermon is "Joseph's Trials—the Advantage of Disadvantages," and for the evening, "Joseph's Forgiveness of His Brethren." The members of the I. O. L. will attend the morning services at the Metropolitan church. In the evening the subject of the sermon will be "The Reasonable Life," and there will be special music by the choir. Sunday school and Bible class meet at 2.30. Rev. W. H. Barraclough, pastor of the Centennial church, having returning from the East, will preach both morning and evening. Meetings of the Sunday school and Bible class will be held at 2:30 p. m.

At the Victoria West Methodist church, Rev. Gordon Tanner, B.A., will preach on, "The Final Unity." The evening subject is, "Christiana and Her Children."

* * *

At Calvary Baptist church, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., pastor, Rev. John McNeill, B. A., pastor of The First Baptist church, Winnipeg, will preach. His morning subject will be: "The Potter's Wheel," and his evening: "Prophetic Groups." The Ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed after the morning service. Sunday school and Bible class meet at 2:30. In the morning at Emmanuel church the pastor, Rev. J. G. Hastings, M. A., will preach on "The Church and the Workingman." A song service will be held in the evening.

* * *

Rev. R. B. Blyth, the pastor, will preach at both services, at the Congregational church, Pandora street. At 11 a. m., the subject will be "God's Gentleness," and 7 p. m., "Ideals." Sabbath school meets at 2:30 and C. E. society at 8 p. m. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered in connection with the morning service.

* * *

R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture in the Sir William Wallace hall at 7:30 p. m., the subjects to be taken from the audience. There will be clairvoyance and improvisations at the close of the lecture.

* * *

Lodge No. 87, Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical society, will hold its monthly public meeting at 28 Broad street, at 8:15 p. m., when short addresses upon Living Questions of the day from the Theosophical standpoint will be delivered. The subjects are: "The Scribes and Pharisees"; "Repentance"; and "The Fourth Object of the International Brotherhood League." There will be musical selections.

POLICE COURT.

Charge of Selling Liquor at St. George's Hotel Adjourned.

Mrs. Rhodes, former licensee of the St. George's hotel on the Esquimalt road, was charged with selling liquor on Sunday, October 6. Mr. Walls, who appeared for the defence, asked for an adjournment for a week, as he had only been retained on Friday and an important witness, the bartender, was absent from the city. Chief Langley opposed such a long adjournment, and the case was finally fixed for Thursday next.

A drunk forfeited his bail of $10, and Clara Gosspard failed to appear to answer to the charge of being an inmate of a bawdy house. It is only a short time since she paid a fine of $50 for the same offence.

James Grierson, an old man charged with vagrancy also failed to appear, but was gathered in later in the day and will be given a hearing on Monday. He is upwards of 60 years of age, and apparently well educated, but liquor has got the upper hand of him.

THE BROOKS TRIAL.

Accused Will Probably be Tried on Monday.

The trial of Eugene Brooks, for manslaughter, of the infant child of John Rogers, is fixed for Monday at 11 o'clock, before a judge of the Supreme court, accused having elected to be tried without a jury.

Brooks and Rogers were accused of compassing the death of Rogers' child by neglecting to properly care for and employ medical aid for the little one, who was ill with diphtheria. Rogers was tried before Mr. Justice Walkem, found guilty and enlarged on bail on suspended sentence. The trial of Brooks was postponed on account of the illness of his wife. Mr. George Powell, who is retained for the defence, has been absent in the East, but is expected to arrive in the city this evening. If he should fail to arrive the trial may be still further postponed.

Have you got your ticket yet for the ball? *

POODLE DOG MENU.

SUNDAY, NOV. 3, 1901.
From 5 to 8:30 p. m.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

SOUP—Chicken Gumbo; Tomato; Consomme.

FISH—Stewed Clams; Boiled Halibut, Anchovy Sauce; Fried Cod Fish; Baked Salmon au Gratin.

SALAD—Crab Mayonnaise; Lettuce, French Dressing.

BOILED—Lambs' Tongues, Cream Sauce.

ENTREES—Olympian Fancy Roast; Rabbit Pie, Yorkshire Style; Scrambled Brains on Toast; Fried Egg Plant in Batter; Jelly Omelette.

ROASTS—Domestic Duck Stuffed, Apple Sauce; Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce; Prime Ribs of Beef, Horseradish.

VEGETABLES — Cauliflowers; Tomatoes; Celery; Boiled and Mashed Potatoes.

DESSERT—Peach Cobler, Whipped Cream; Mince, Apple, Custard Pie; Compote Prunes, Apples; Assorted Fruit and Cake; Champagne Jelly; Vanila Ice Cream; Cafe Noir.

Table Claret, 25 cents per pint.

VICTORIA CAFE.

25 Cents. DINNER. 5 to 8 P. M.

SOUP—Cream of Clams; Consomme.

FISH—Boiled Cod and Oyster Sauce; Fried Halibut.

BOILED—Ham and Sweet Corn.

ENTREES—Lamb Chops Breaded and Green Peas; Fried Calves' Sweetbreads and Tomato Sauce; Calves' Brains, Scrambled on Toast.

ROAST—Spring Chicken Stuffed; Leg of Lamb and Mint Sauce; Prime Sirloin of Beef.

VEGETABLES—Boiled and Mashed Potatoes; Cauliflower and Cream Sauce.

DESSERT—Plum Pudding and Brandy Sauce; Apple Pie; Rhubarb Pie; Cranberry Pie; Stewed Figs; Stewed Cranberries.

The Pianola

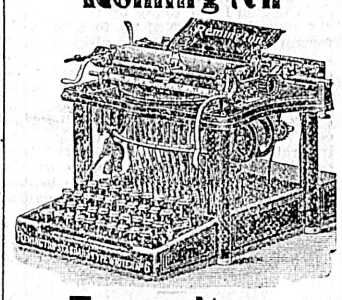
$275.00

We are selling this wonderful attachment at the Toronto price. Buyers are advised to order at once to secure a Pianola before Christmas. Sole Agents.

Gideon Hicks & Company
PIANO WAREROOMS,
123 Hastings St., Vancouver. 88 Government St., Victoria.

Work Well.

Remington



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M. W. WAITT & CO.
General Dealers, Victoria, B.C.

New Coon Songs

THAT HAVE MADE A HIT.

"The Honeysuckle and the Bee."
"I Must Have Been A-Dreamin'."
"My Lady Hottentot."
"My Caroline."
"Show Me the Way to Go Home Babe."
"My Little Jungle Queen."

All the above and many others, both new and old, constantly kept in stock. Call and see the new sentimental song success, "Mid the Orange Trees and Blossoms She Is Waiting." A beautiful story in song, set to charming melody.

FLETCHER BROS.
Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Tzouhalem Hotel

DUNCAN'S STATION.
Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway.

This new and commodious hotel is now open for guests. Terms moderate. Special rates by the week or month.

Under the same management—
THE
Lakeside Hotel
Cowichan Lake

the most noted fishing resort on the Island. Stages leave the TZOUHALEM HOTEL for Cowichan Lake Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Mount Sicker, daily at 12 o'clock.

Special return tickets issued by the E. & N. Railway Co. from Victoria to Cowichan Lake, good for 15 days, $5.

PRICE BROS.
Proprietors.

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 FORT ST. EYES TESTED FREE.

E. M. SKINNER, C.E.
CIVIL ENGINEER
AND LAND SURVEYOR,
Duncans Station, - - V.I.
E. & N. Railway.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT

That Champion Weather Strips on your doors and windows mean health, comfort and economy, and that repairs or other work done by J. P. BURGESS means economy and pleasant memories. Leave your orders at the carpenter shop, 10 Broughton. Tel. 195.

DO YOU KNOW

Of any reason why you should throw away $5 or $8? Of course you don't. Neither do we. That's why we want you to know that

$5.00

Buys from us the latest style rain coats for men, in all the newest shapes.

RAGLANS.

NEW CUFF COATS.

NEW CAPE COATS.

SINGLE OR DOUBLE BREASTED BOX COATS.

Coats that are sold for $10, $12, $14 and $16 in every other store in town, and they're worth it too, but then we bought these as samples at a ridiculously low price, and you get the benefit. See?

W. G. CAMERON
VICTORIA'S
CHEAPEST
CASH CLOTHIER
55 Johnson Street - Victoria

Old Eyes
Find
Comfort

Only in glasses that fit them—that strengthen the weakened nerves of sight and improve the vision.

Fitting glasses to old eyes a specialty with us—and to young eyes, too.

A. P. BLYTH.
Scientific Optician and Watchmaker, 65 Fort Street, near Douglas.

NOTICE.

Boiler Inspection.

Your boiler, when inspected, will require some repairs or additional bracing. The Marine Iron Works, Pembroke street, is the proper place to have it done to satisfy the Inspector. Telephone 681.

Victoria Transfer Co.

LIMITED.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.

Nos. 19, 21, 23 BROUGHTON STREET (Foot of Broad).

LIVERY

Finest horses, buggies, phaetons and carts.

HACKS

Latest and up-to-date hacks, all fitted with RUBBER-TIRED WHEELS.

HEAVY TEAMING

Having greatly increased our stock of heavy teams, trucks and wagons, we are prepared to contract for hauling BRICKS, ROCK, GRAVEL, SAND, LUMBER or other material, at very low rates.

Telephone Call 129

Advertise in the Colonist

CIVILIANS AND SAILORS

Association Football Match at Canteen Grounds Results In a Draw.

The Association football game between the Navy and the Columbias at the Canteen grounds yesterday afternoon, resulted in a draw, each side scoring one goal. The contest was a very exciting one all through. The Navy men were heavier than their opponents, but the latter made up in speed what they lacked in weight. They played a very plucky game. In the second half Berkeley, the outside left forward, unfortunately hurt his back and had to retire, thus leaving the team with only four forwards to play nearly all the second half of the game. It speaks well for their play when it is mentioned that Tucker, the brilliant Navy goal-keeper, had his work cut out to keep the ball from going through his goal.

In the first half the Columbias had the upper hand, their combination being very fine, and their defence perfect. The Navy held them down well, though, and only allowed them to score one goal. After a brilliant bit of combination by the Columbia forwards, Fell made a splendid shot and beat Tucker. The Navy then played desperately, but in spite of rush after rush, they failed to pass the Columbia backs, S. Shanks and H. Nesbitt. The score was one goal to nil in favor of the Columbias at half time.

When play was resumed, the Navy went away with a rush, and after exactly two minutes' play, Mr. Woodward (Warspite) beat Dalby, the Columbia custodian, thus evening up matters.

The Columbias pulled themselves together and took the ball right down the field by means of some fine combination, when Berkeley, in endeavoring to secure the ball, fell across one of the Navy backs as he rushed forward, and hurt his back. He was unable to continue the game, and the Columbias were thus heavily handicapped. The play now became very fast and exciting, each side being anxious to score another goal. The Navy forwards made a rush, which Hart cleverly relieved by sending the ball to Fell, who, with G. Wilson, carried it down the field. The latter shot, but Tucker was equal to the occasion, and cleared in fine style. However, the Columbia forwards again secured the ball and G. Wilson put in another hot shot, but he failed to beat Tucker. At this time the Columbias bombarded the Navy goal, but Tucker played a wonderful game, and stopped shots that looked sure goals. At length the Navy forwards secured the ball and made a rush, but Nesbitt cleared only to have the ball returned. He was again equal to the occasion, and cleverly evading the opposing forwards, he sent the ball to G. Wilson, who made a good run and shot, but the ball just went over the bar. The Navy then made a combined rush, but Hartley saved. However, the Navy were awarded to corner kick, and Dalby was tested twice, but he stopped both shots. Another shot just cleared the bar. The Columbia forwards secured the ball from the goal kick, and J. Lawson sent in a stinging shot, but Tucker refused to be beaten and returned the ball well up the field. Time was then called, leaving the match a draw.

Maurice (Phaeton) and Mr. Woodward (Warspite), right wing forwards, made some fine dashes and put in a number of splendid shots, but Dalby relieved time and again. The left wing forwards, Parsons (Warspite) and Shelly (Condor), also did their best to beat Dalby. Hollands (Phaeton), centre forward, played a fine game, and sent in a number of beautiful shots. The backs, Duggan (Phaeton) and Melbourne (Condor), were steady and reliable, while the half backs, McDonald (Virago), Blyth (Phaeton), and Lawrie (Condor), fed the forwards well. But Tucker (Warspite), the goal-keeper, played the most brilliant game. He is certainly a wonder. Some of the shots fairly whizzed in, but he cleared in grand style. The only shot which scored he could not possibly have saved. For the Columbias, A. Netherby, centre half back, was brilliant. He was always on the ball and fed the forwards continually. R. Hart and H. Gartley also played a fine game at half back. R. Dalby, in goal, made some splendid saves, and his all-round play was excellent. The backs, S. Shanks and H. Nesbitt, were in fine form, their kicking and general work being first-class. The forwards played a very fast game, and their combination was the best feature of their play. J. Lawson, outside right, played brilliantly and put in a number of beautiful shots from the wing. He and H. Wilson, inside left, had a very good combination. The latter worked hard, and was always on the ball. G. Wilson, centre, was continually trying Tucker's mettle, and he was an exceedingly difficult man to stop. R. Fell and C. Berkeley, inside and outside left, respectively, combined well and put in a number of fine wing shots. Berkeley was very speedy and his accident greatly weakened the team. Fell ably backed him up in his dashes, and the couple troubled Tucker not a little. Mr. Rice, of the Warspite, gave every satisfaction as referee.

INTERMEDIATE MATCH.

Victoria West Won from the Columbias After a Stubborn Game.

The Intermediate City League Association football game between Victoria West and the Columbias at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the former team, with a score of three goals to two, after a most exciting and stubbornly contested game. The first goal was scored by Okell for Victoria West, in half a minute. He got the ball from the kick of, ran down the field and completely beat the Columbia goal keeper with a good shot. After 10 minutes' play, B. Wilson scored for the Columbias, thus evening up matters. After some very even play, Wiggins secured the ball and gave Victoria West the lead by sending the sphere through the Columbia goal. The Columbias now played desperately, and just before half time, J. Finlaison scored for the Columbias, making the total two goals all.

In the second half the Columbias played an aggressive game, and kept the ball in Victoria West territory nearly all the time, but the forwards were unfortunate in their shooting, and they failed to add to their score. Victoria West managed to work the ball up the field shortly before time was called, and the forwards rushed the ball through the goal after a scrimmage had taken place a few yards in front of the goal. Time was called a few minutes later, leaving Victoria West victorious with a score of three goals to two.

For Victoria West, Wiggins, Okell and Roller played a good game, and for the Columbias, B. Wilson, J. Finlaison and W. Blackbourne played a fine uphill game, and did their best to try and save their side from defeat.

Defeat of The Champions

Victoria Rugby Players Vanquished for First Time in Three Years.

Vancouver Team Turned the Trick—A Very Weak Combination.

For the first time in three seasons, the Victoria Rugby football team suffered defeat yesterday, their conquerors being the Vancouver team. Victoria went over to the Terminal City with a weak team, and to this do their supporters ascribe their defeat. In future it might be better to prevent a recurrence of defeat by taking the best team to be got together. It was a bad defeat, too, the score being 34 to nil. The Vancouver team is the strongest that Vancouver has had in years, and they have done some faithful training. Of the match, the Vancouver correspondent of the Colonist says:

"The Victoria Rugby team was beaten at Brockton Point today by the Vancouver team by a score of 34 to nil. Both forwards and backs of the visiting team were much weaker than the home players. The Victoria backs appeared to be unable to make any headway against their opponents, the best they could do being to delay the inevitable. Large crowds turned out in spite of the pelting rain. Eight touch downs were secured and five of them were converted. The Vancouver goal was not in imminent danger at any stage of the game.

CROSS-COUNTRY.

First Race of the Victoria Hunt Club Held Yesterday.

The Victoria Hunt club had their first cross-country run of the season yesterday, and a very enjoyable one it proved to be. The country was in splendid riding order, the late rains having been enough to soften the ground sufficiently, without making it boggy.

The meet was in Richardson street, where 17 riders turned out, including two ladies, whose daring horsemanship enabling them on occasion to lead the field over the fences, was the admiration of the eight men who had the honor of accompanying them to the finish of the run, on the Gordon Head road.

The meet next Saturday will be at the Colwood hotel at 2:45 p.m.

NOTES.

Next Thursday afternoon the Garrison will play the Navy at Association football, at Work Point barracks, and next Saturday the Columbias and the Garrison will meet in a provincial league championship game at the Caledonia grounds. This match will be an exciting one, as both teams are excellent ones. The soldiers are heavy and fast, while the Columbias are very speedy, and they have an excellent combination.

The Association team of H. M. S. Condor would like matches for Thursdays and Saturdays. Teams wishing to communicate with the 11 are asked to address Mr. Brand, secretary, H. M. S. Condor.

The many friends of Stanley Peele will be sorry to hear that he has received a set-back, says the Columbian. On examination after the plaster had been removed from his leg, it was found that the bone had not knit properly. Although the setting had been all right, nature refused to do the rest. This will mean that he will have to remain in bed for another month at least. Although it is unusual for a bone to be so long in knitting, no permanent injury is expected.

Mr. Arthur Morrison is getting into fine form for the wrestling match with Wrigglesworth, the Victoria champion, says the Ladysmith Leader. A number of Ladysmith boys are going down to see the bout. This is to be one of the attractions at Prof. Foster's benefit on Thursday evening.

Yesterday afternoon the Intermediate Rugby players held a practice at O Bay. There was a good attendance and an enjoyable game was played.

For ink stains on furniture add six drops of nitre to a teaspoonful of water, and apply it to the stain with a feather. If the stain does not yield to the first application make it stronger and repeat the process.

Stains on silverware require prompt attention, otherwise it will take a long time to remove them. Sulphuric acid will remove the stain left by medicine. Dip the spoon in the acid, repeating the process until the stain has disappeared; then wash in very hot water. Rubbing with table salt will remove egg stains.

TOO MUCH FOR VISITORS

Garrison Association Team Defeated Vancouver By Five to Nil.

The Garrison and Vancouver Association football teams met at Work Point barracks yesterday afternoon in a provincial league championship match, and after an interesting struggle, the soldiers proved victorious, with a score of five goals to one. The Garrison team completely outplayed their opponents, but the latter played a plucky game. The soldiers had the advantage in weight and made the utmost use of it. The combination of the Garrison was splendid, and two of the forwards, Foley (outside left, and Watson, outside right, played a remarkably brilliant game, shooting and passing in magnificent style. Payne and Rowe, the Vancouver full backs, put up an obstinate defence, and with the assistance of Ridyard, in goal, they defied the soldiers for some little time. After ten minutes' play, Watson, outside right, succeeded in passing Ridyard, greatly to the delight of the assembled artillerymen and Engineers, who testified to their approval with a mighty cheer. Encouraged by this success, the soldiers pressed hotly, but Payne, Rowe, Risk, Moffat and Badger played a fine defence game, and relieved the pressure again and again.

After considerable play at either end, Vancouver made a combined rush, causing Harvey, the Garrison custodian, to run out from his goal. He missed his kick, and Watson, Vancouver, quickly shot. The ball glanced off Snellgrove and scored. With the score one goal all, both sides played desperately, and although the Garrison made several determined rushes, Payne and Rowe were on the alert, and the score was the same when half time was called.

When play was resumed Vancouver took the ball down the field with a rush, and Twiddle relieved. O'Connor then tested Harvey, but he saved, and the Garrison forwards secured the ball and attacked hotly. The game was now much faster than it had been in the first half. The Garrison attack was repulsed and both sides made rush after rush. The Garrison were awarded a corner and Watson put in a splendid shot, which Ridyard failed to save. This was one of the prettiest shots of the match.

The Garrison continued to bombard the visitors' goal and Foley, dodging two men, put the ball through from the left wing. Two more goals were scored by the same player before the call of time.

Gr. Irish acted as referee.

McGILL WINS.

Results of Intercollegiate Sports in the East.

McGill university athletics carried off the championship intercollegiate trophy in the contest with Toronto university a week ago by a total of 57 points to 51. The scores in the several events were as follows:

Events.	McGill.	Varsity.
100 yards	8	1
Half mile	4	5
Pole vault	1	8
Throwing 16lb hammer	6	3
220 yards	5	4
One mile	4	5
Putting 16-lb shot	9	.
Running high jump	.	9
440 yards	8	1
120 yards, hurdle	3	6
Throwing discus	8	1
Running broad jump	1	8
Total	57	51

A black cream for greasing kid, patent leather, etc., may be made of lard, 100 parts; yellow vaseline, 20 parts; glycerine, 10 parts and castor oil 10 parts. Dye black with lampblack and perfume with oil of mirbane.

Tar soap has been highly recommended for skin irritation.

LOST HIS BET.

New York Millionaire Parades Montreal Carrying Huge Union Jack.

From Montreal Herald.

Yesterday afternoon at 3.30, with a banner flying, a procession marched solemnly up St. Helen street to Notre Dame along to St. Peter and then up St. James to the post office. Then, like the King of France, it solemnly marched back. On the way back the procession got very dry, and a licensed house of refreshment benefited. The procession was headed by a man and a flag, it was closed by a man with a flag—it consisted of a man with a flag. In fact, Mr. J. R. Simon was the procession. He is a wealthy silk dealer and importer of New York. It is said he is worth two million dollars or less, and his name is familiar throughout the silk world. Yesterday he was in the Corticelli silk agency here with half a dozen other local silk men, and was drawn into a discussion regarding the Boer war; then into a wager and he lost. What the wager was or what he lost it is not necessary or discreet to tell, but fifteen minutes later, teamsters, brokers, messenger boys and everyone on St. James street stopped to watch Mr. Simon and the Union Jack go by. Mr. Simon is short, forty, florid and well-dressed. He staggered a little when he saw the size of the flag he had to carry, and did not look pleased when he heard that he was to be accompanied by one of the party who was there to see that the meteor flag of England flew free over a wealthy citizen of the United States through the principle street of this patriotic city. The first shock over, he bravely shouldered his banner and set out. He started to walk on the sidewalk, but his guardian said: "You are not a common foot passenger; you are a procession, and processions are not allowed on the sidewalk here." So Mr. Simon got out in the centre of the street and "proceshed." The flag and the color bearer were given royal salutes all along the line of march. The first was from a teamster, who nearly drove over Mr. Simon, and then asked if he thought he was the Royal Scots. A newsboy offered him "ten cents fer de rag," and a bootblack offered to relieve him of his burden and march ahead of him with it. Some one said: "The bloomin' dook is comin' back," and at the post office Mr. Simon was severely eyed by three big policemen, which gave him more concern than any of the disparaging remarks he had heard.

When he returned to the Corticelli silk office he was welcomed by half a hundred wholesale men who had been notified of the joke and were on hand with tin horns and thirsts.

Mr. Simon said afterwards it was a great honor to march beneath the Union Jack, but he did not think he would aim so high in the future.

Fraternal Societies

Interesting Meeting of the Federated Board on Friday Evening.

Events in friendly society circles this week have been very interestng, much interest centering around the meeting of the delegates of the Federated Board. The board is composed of two delegates from each lodge in the city paying sick benefits, and giving medicine and medical attendance to its members when ill. With the temporary arrangement made at the beginning of the year whereby the agreement by the medical men not to attend the members of friendly societies was cancelled, and the prospect of the bill introduced by Dr. Roddick being passed, it was felt that all future trouble of a like character would be removed, and several lodges have gone back to the old arrangement whereby each of them have a medical officer of their own. The two courts of Foresters and the lodges of the I. O. O. F. have entered into the latter arrangement, and one lodge of the S. O. E. also. The Pride of the Island, S. O. E., Milton lodge, S. of St. George, Fernwood and Dauntless lodges of the I.O.O.F., Daughters of the Forest, Ivy lodge, Juvenile Foresters, Daughters of St. George, Court Cariboo, C. O. F., are represented on the board, though one of the lodges is considering an arrangement with a special medical officer for their lodge.

The question whether with the medical difficulty temporarily over it would be necessary to continue the board, was the chief topic of discussion at the board on Friday. In the course of the debate, it was pointed out that for medical attendance for the first year between three and four thousand dollars was paid. With the secession of several lodges this is decreased considerably, but the advantages of having a staff of doctors attached to the board, giving the members of societies a choice, was a point that was considered very favorably by those who remained members of the board. As the end of the year is approaching, it is thought desirable that whichever course is to be pursued should be decided at once. With this object the meeting adjourned until next Friday evening, when the secretaries of all lodges are requested to advise their delegates to be present.

The Daughters of St. George meet tomorrow evening in their rooms at the A. O. U. W. hall. As several reports are to be considered, and other business of interest to the members will be discussed, it is requested that all members be present early.

The True Blues and L. O. L. lodges meet today to attend special services.

Court Vancouver holds its usual meeting tomorrow evening. As the business is of importance to every member, all are expected to be present.

Peerless and Dauntless lodges, C. O. O. F., are enjoying a period of prosperity. Several initiations having taken place this last month.

The Rev. Mr. Barraclough lectures to the members of the Victoria lodge, A. O. U. W., at their next meeting.

The Sons and Daughters of St. George have a great hold on the affections of the dancers of Victoria. Their balls and entertainments are of a character that ensure to all who attend them a round of pleasure and fun. The masquerade to be given under their auspices on Thursday next is being looked eagerly forward to. The prizes offered are numerous and costly, and have been added to by most of the merchants of Victoria. These are on exhibition in the windows of the Victoria Book & Stationery company.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

If you will just take a look at F. W. Fawcett & Co.'s ad. on top of 2nd page of this paper, you cannot fail to take a tumble. Enough said.

I. De Tucks' celebrated California wines are on sale at The Saunders Grocery Co.'s store, Johnson street. These are the wines that carried off the palm at our late exhibition. To test them is to know their superior quality, and have your orders for your holiday wines.

Turn up W. G. Cameron's ad. for prices and particulars regarding raincoats—That's all.

Sea & Gowen, the men's furnishers, 89 Douglas street, have a story to relate about things generally which may prove of interest to those who take the trouble to read their ad. on the bottom of the 1st column on 5th page.

They have it' 100 dinner sets at Hastie's Fair for $7.00 only. These are beauties, don't fail to see them. See their ad. bottom of 6th page.

Henry Rutland, at 57 Johnson street, has now got his complete fall and winter stock in, and those in need of comfortable clothing should consult his advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Ben Williams & Co., 68 and 70 Yates street, are doing a real estate business in boys' clothing. They have them in suits, overcoats, Macintoshes and pea jackets. See their ad. in today's issue of the Colonist for special prices for the next 10 days.

A sale of valuable household furniture and effects and 10,000 cigars of good brands, will take place at the spacious auction rooms of W. T. Hardaker on Friday, November 8, at 2 p. m.

All receptacles for food should, as far as possible, be made of materials that can be kept germ and insect free. Glass, pottery and metallic wares are, therefore, preferable to wood. They should have no joints, nor grooves, as these harbor minute particles of food. Before placing food in them they should be thoroughly washed, scalded with boiling water, wiped dry and then be allowed to cool. Placing them in the sun, when practicable, for a couple of hours will also add to their purity.

A soothing drink for a sore throat that is recommended is made of a pint of barley water brought to a boil over a hot fire, to which is added, while stirring until dissolved, an ounce of the best gum arabic. Sweeten to taste.

"Tainted With Illegality"

Such Is the Decision Regarding B.C. Stock Exchange vs. Irving.

Important Judgment Delivered by Mr. Justice Drake Affecting Deals in Options.

Following is the full text of the judgment handed down by Mr. Justice Drake on Friday, in the case of British Columbia Stock Exchange vs. Irving:

November 1, 1901.

This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover $637 money alleged to have been paid by the plaintiffs at the defendant's request to Downing, Hopkins & Co., Seattle, brokers, in respect of the purchase of 300 Continental Tobacco shares at 62⅝. The plaintiffs are a company incorporated in this province.

The defendant instructed them to sell 300 shares of the Continental Tobacco company. The plaintiffs asked for cover, and the defendant paid them $600, that is, $2 a share. No time was fixed for the delivery of the shares or closing the transaction. The plaintiffs called upon the defendant from time to time for more money, as the shares were steadily rising, and on or about the 29th day of May they called for $2,400 which the defendant refused to pay. They thereupon alleged that they purchased 300 shares in the market at 62⅝ a share, in order to satisfy the defendant's liability. The defendant when he sold the shares sold 100 at 52, and 200 at 51⅝. The plaintiffs never asked the defendant for the scrip which he sold, and they purchased without notifying him of their intention to do so, and without asking him to deliver the scrip.

The mode of business as alleged by the plaintiffs was that on receipt of an order from clients they instructed their agents in Seattle, Messrs. Downing & Hopkins, to buy or sell as the case might be, and that the prices of the New York market were the governing prices for all transactions.

A good deal of evidence was given about the commission which they alleged they charged for transacting business in order to substantiate the fact that they were not principals in the business transacted.

They have made no claim for any commission, and have not sued for it, but merely for money alleged to be paid on the purchase of 300 Continental Tobacco company's shares at $62.87 per share.

From the evidence of Mr. Jno. Nicholles for the plaintiffs it appears that the rule is that if the margin is exhausted the trade is closed. "We have," he says, "to close the trade on the exhausted margin to protect ourselves from loss—unless the trader remargins—this is continually repeated, and it is difficult to see what claim he can have for further funds, when the margin is exhausted." And he further says: "We never have any scrip delivered to us to sell. We settle the differences according to the fluctuations of the market." And he further says: "We would have closed the transaction on his (the defendant's) account at any time by his paying us the difference, or a receipt by him of the difference according to the rise or fall of the market without handling the shares at all." This evidence clearly indicates the nature of the business transacted, and that it was dealing with differences only.

The plaintiffs produce a sold note, which is as follows:

B. C. Stock Exchange, Ltd.,
Correspondents, Downing, Hopkins & Company,
Victoria, B. C., May 6, 1901.

Mr. Irving:

Dear Sir,—We have this day sold for your account 200 Con. Tobacco 51⅝, exhausts at 54⅝, stop loss 56⅝.

J. N.

All sales are made in accordance with market prices of the property at the time of the order on the New York Stock Exchange, and quotations thereof authorized by said Exchange.

Yours respectfully,
B. C. STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.,
Per J. N.

No evidence was given to show what was the market price at New York on the day they alleged they bought 300 shares, viz., 25th May. The plaintiffs claim that they actually sold the 300 shares as instructed by the defendant, how, when, or to whom, is not disclosed. If they in fact sold, the purchasers would be entitled to demand delivery of the stock, but here the time is left open and no day fixed for a settlement, and from the continual demand for cover made by the plaintiffs it is evident that they treated the sale not as an actual one, but as one for which the defendant might be responsible to pay if the shares rose in the market, until the margin was exhausted, and that closed the deal. The contract says "stop loss at 56⅝," but instead of doing so they continued until the shares rose to 62⅝. This case as far as the facts are concerned, is on all fours with Thacker vs. Hardy, 4, Q. B. D., 685. Lord Justice Lindley in his judgment says the plaintiff was employed to buy and sell on the stock exchange, and everything he did was perfectly legal, unless it was rendered illegal by reason of the object they had in view. If gaming and wagering were illegal I should be of opinion that the illegality of the transactions in which the plaintiff and defendant were engaged would have tainted as between themselves whatever the plaintiffs had done in furtherance of their illegal designs and would have precluded him for claiming in a court of law any indemnity from the defendant in respect of the liabilities he had incurred. Gaming and wagering contracts, under the English law, cannot be enforced, but they are not illegal, Fetch vs. Jones, 5 E. & B., 238.

This is the point in this case. Are gaming and wagering contracts under the Dominion law illegal? Section 201 of 51 Vic., C. 42 says: "Everyone who without intent to make, gain, or profit by the rise or fall in price of any stock of any incorporated or unincorporated company makes any contract oral or written, purporting to be for the sale or purchase of any such shares or stock, in respect of which no delivery of thing sold or purchased is made or received, and without the bona fide intention to make or receive such delivery, and every one who acts, aids, or abets in the making or signing of any such contract or agreement is guilty of a misdemeanor." And that is followed by a protecting clause for the broker, that if the broker received the delivery of the thing sold there is no offense, although he retains or pledges the same as security for the advance of the purchase money. This act is aimed at the exact "contract which was made in this case." The law has made gaming and wagering contracts illegal, and the evidence of the plaintiffs discloses no stock was ever delivered or intended to be delivered, and the intent was to make a profit from the fluctuations of the stock market. The Privy council in Forget vs. Ostigurz (1895) A. C., at p. 325, points out that the decisions of the English courts are not authorities upon the construction of the Canadian code, but throw light on what constitutes a gaming contract, and cite Lord Justice Cotton's view of what a gaming contract is. He says the essence of gaming and wagering is that one party is to gain and the other to lose upon a particular event which at the time of the contract is of an uncertain nature. That is to say, if the event turns out in any way A will lose, if it turns out the other way, he will win.

That is the fact here. As far as the defendant knew, he was dealing with these plaintiffs. He put up a margin to cover them from loss if the stock rose. If the stock had fallen they would have paid him the difference. But the plaintiffs say they had no interest in the deal beyond their commission, but they have never asked for commission or charged commission and no reference is made to it in their sold note. But even if they had, I think that the transaction is so tainted with illegality that they cannot recover. This court is not to be made use of for carrying out unlawful bargains, and as both parties are in the wrong, I give judgment for the defendant, but without costs.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, J.

HERE AND THERE.

See me at the ball on Thursday. *

De man dat's too willin' to promise, said Uncle Eben, makes mo' friends an' mo. troubles dan any yuthuh pusson on de map.

CONVALESCENCE.

Convalescence is sometimes merely apparent, not real, and especially is this true after such diseases as pneumonia, typhoid fever and the grip. To make it real and rapid, there is no other tonic so highly recommended as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great medicine cleanses and renews the blood, strengthens all the organs and functions, and restores health. Take Hood's.

That fellow must have thought I was a sponge.

Why.

After he "soaked" me he told me to dry up.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite. *

In a few months an electric tramway will be opened from Naples to the Cook railway station below the summit of Vesuvius.

Ministers, lawyers, teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and billiousness. One is a dose. Try them.

The roof of the Nayden colliery in Heywood, England, fell recently, entombing several of the miners. Two dead bodies have been recoovered.

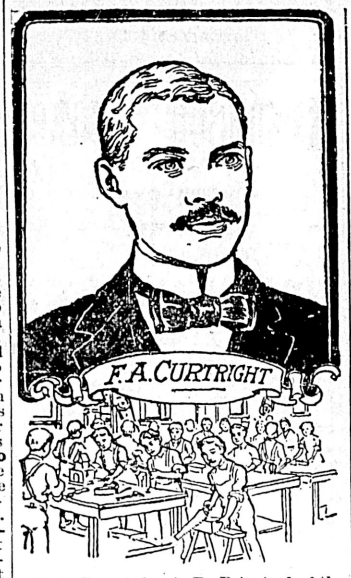
The ball is funnier than a pantomime, better than the minstrels. A round of pleasure, the masquerade.

Nothing improves a room so much as "Snowy White Curtains." You can make no mistake by purchasing at Weiler Bros. *

The finest page of advertising space in the world can be vitiated by poor copy, and the finest page of advertising copy can be vitiated with poor space.

A COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

One of Georgia's Useful Educators is Grateful For What Pe-ru-na is Doing For Suffering Humanity.



F. A. Curtright, A. B., Principal of the Georgia Normal and Industrial Institute, and editor and proprietor of the "Georgia Helping Hand" writes the following glowing words concerning Peruna, and its efficacy in the cure of catarrh.

He says: "I was induced to try Peruna by the advice of a friend, and certainly believe that suffering humanity would be relieved if they only gave Peruna a fair trial. Would that I could frame words sufficient to express my gratitude for the benefits derived from its use."—F. A. CURTRIGHT, Greensboro, Ga.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota, in a letter written from Larimore, North Dakota, says:

"Persuaded by a friend, I have used Peruna as a tonic, and am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—W. N. Roach.

Senator Roach's wife recommends Peruna also. She says; "I can cheerfully recommend your excellent remedy, Peruna. Indeed, I know of no other remedy as good as yours. It is a grand tonic, and many of my friends have used it for catarrh with good results."—Mrs. W. N. Roach.

The most common phases of summer catarrh are catarrh of the stomach and bowels. Peruna is a specific for summer catarrh.

Mr. Wm. Hebley, Duquesne, Pa., writes:—"I am cured of catarrh of the stomach of two years standing. I had it so bad that I could not eat anything but milk. I doctored with several doctors and they could give me relief for a short time only. I saw Peruna recommended and thought I would try it, and I now think I am cured of catarrh. I have worked two months and did not lose a day."---Wm. Hebley.

Mr. Moses F. Merrill, Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kansas, Rural Route No. 3, writes:

"I had been troubled with systemic catarrh, which affected the lower bowels especially. I was troubled with running off of the bowels and troublesome catarrh of the bronchial tubes which caused spitting of thick mucus. *Since taking Peruna my improvement has been wonderful. My bowels are regular as clock-work. I can now eat like other people and my vituals digest."---Moses F. Merrill.*

Hon. Willis Brewer, Representative in Congress from Alabama, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman:

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I have used one bottle of Peruna for lassitude, and I take pleasure in recommending it to those who need a good remedy. As a tonic it is excellent. In the short time I have used it it has done me a great deal of good."—Willis Brewer.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Are you going to St. George's masquerade ball? Splendid music.

A despatch from Rome says that inquiry at the Vatican regarding the reiterated reports that the Pope is seriously ill, elicited an assurance that they were absolutely without truth.

TO HAVE BEAUTIFUL SKIN.

Every one who would have a clear, soft, velvety skin free from pimples, blackheads, redness and disfiguring eruptions must use Dr. Chase's Ointment. It is a true food for the skin, does not clog the pores as do powders, and insures permanent benefit. There is not a single itching, burning skin disease of men, women or children that Dr. Chase's Ointment will not cure. Mothers find it invaluable for Baby Eczema, scald head and chafing on the little ones.

After the grip, pneumonia or typhoid fever, take Hood's Sarsaparilla—it restores health and strength.

Sir Christopher Furness is quoted as saying in an interview at Montreal that Lord Strathcona is interested with himself and others in the establishment of an Atlantic fast line, and that the capital is ready.

Ask for Martell's Three Star Brandy.

The Marquis of Ito's party has initiated a strong movement to overthrow the Japanese cabinet. Important political developments are anticipated.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

The Austrian minister to Brazil is to return home because of unpopularity due to his severely beating a boy whom he caught stealing flowers in his garden.

Are you masking and dancing? *

M. Trinizi, an Italian engineer, has invented a tube with crystal prism, whereby it is possible for a submarine boat to see what is going on at the surface of the water.

Our stocks are interesting because there is always something new to look at. New goods arriving daily for "Fall and Winter Trade." Weiler Bros. *

When your teacher wants to get a train of thought into your mind, what does she do, Willie?

Why, sometimes she tries to switch it in.

The Finest Made.—Martell's Three Star brandy. *

vised that the machinery for the manufacture of steel projectiles has arrived at Quebec.

Director of the Census Merriam estimates that the United States and its possessions will have 100,000,000 population in 1910. This will be doing pretty well for a nation that in 1810 had only 7,239,881.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers. *

Santos-Dumont says he may attempt to cross the Atlantic in an airship in 1902. It is hoped that wireless telegraphy does not announce from midocean that the trial has proved a failure.

Never rest contented that you control your branch of trade. It will never remain with you unless held down with ceaseless efforts and untiring vigilance.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

To found a business on honesty, real worth and judicious advertising is to found it on bed rock.

The Sultan is determined to have a cruiser built by the Cramps. He may require it some day to facilitate his exit from Constantinople.

Did Polehunter have any success on his Arctic expedition?

Oh, yes, he succeeded in getting back.

WE HAVE IT!
Everything you want, from a needle to an anchor
At HASTIE'S FAIR,
GOVERNMENT STREET.
Why Pay More When You Can Buy for Less.
100 Dinner Sets
FOR ONLY $7.00.

BILLIARD TABLES AND BOWLING ALLEYS
$25.00 to $1500.00

E. L. ETHIER & CO.
Manufacturers.
OWNERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"XXTH CENTURY" CUSHIONS
English, French, and Belgium Cloths, Ivory and Composition Balls, etc. Tables of Special Designs made to order.
Write for catalogue. Estimates furnished.
188 St. Denis St., MONTREAL.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

PERSONALS.

P. Green, Koelngs, is registered at the Victoria.

Wm. Dwyer, of Duncans, is staying at the New England.

E. Wilson, Vancouver, is at the Dominion.

H. Frampton, of North Bend, is registered at the Vernon.

Frank M. Leonard, Butte, Montana, is a guest at the Imperial.

A. R. Johnstone, Nanaimo, is staying at the Victoria.

D. L. Getchell, Chemainus, is registered at the Dominion.

R. J. Roberts, Rupert's Island, is a guest at the Vernon.

L. Godbalt, Toronto, is registered at the Victoria.

K. Sharp, Dawson, is staying at the Dominion.

A. Magneson returned from Seattle yesterday.

Mrs. F. J. Bailey of Port Townsend, is here on a visit.

Capt. Mann, who recently suffered from a paralytic stroke, came over from the Sound last evening for medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. S. O'Neal, of Vernon, are registered at the Driard.

J. M. Kallmeyer of Toronto, is staying at the Driard.

Among the guests at the Driard are Mr. and Miss Hargreaves, W. Moore and W. E. A. Cole, of London, Eng.

Mrs. Reveley of Vancouver, is visiting Victoria relatives.

Capt. Babbington returned last evening from Vancouver.

D. S. Fotheringham of Butte, Montana, is here in connection with the smelter at Osborne Bay.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Majestic from the Sound: D. Metcalf, A. A. Chipman, A. J. Randall, D. Matson, P. McGuin and wife, W. Lovejoy, P. L. Simpson, F. Layer, N. Sharpe, C. D. Mason, A. H. Monroe, A. Magneson, F. N. Cole, A. Townsley, J. Morrison, J. D. Neill and wife, C. D. Patterson, A. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Jno. Ross, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Broughton, Mrs. Rinehart, Capt. Dougherty, Miss Frye, J. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Jas. Reed, Miss Ronald, Geo. Sherwood, J. Brison, Jas. Wingate, H. V. Schroeder, J. Jasel, Capt. Mann and wife, Miss Harlon, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Bailey, Jas Shaw.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver: J. Ripstein, Miss Bevely, J. D. McNeill, Miss Skinner, J. Walker, Mrs. Walker, F. nowles, Geo. Penny, Wm. Hudson, F. Richardson, F. Harris, F. M. Campbell, Percy Sinclair, Capt. Babbington, J. F. Lee, R. McBride, Mrs. F. L. Davidson, G. E. Morris, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Ryan, F. Morton, P. G. Loat, R. Foster, Miss Spring, W. Duncan, Chas. Gardiner, Miss Underhill, E. F. E. Euphors, Mrs. Jno. Reld, C. Tossell, Mrs. Winters, H. F. Wambold, H. W. O. Boak, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Calkin, C. Calkin, W. R. Morris, Miss Parker, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Moore, M. Mowring, L. Pethrich, D. H. McGowan, Stella Walters, Ira R. Kallmeyer, Faith Hargraves, Mrs. Hargraves.

CONSIGNEES.

Consignees per steamer Majestic from the Sound: J. H. Todd & Son, Wilson Bros., David Spencer, Frank M. Leonard, Fletcher Bros., E. G. Prior & Co., B. C. Furniture Co., Gordon Hunter, Hinton Electric Co., J. H. Baker, Henderson Bros., R. Wolfenden, Agent Great Northern Express.

Get your tickets for the ball.

The Victoria Stock and Realty Agency

LIMITED.

Successors to

Ben Williams & Co.

Stock Brokers and Commission Agents

Telephone 233. P. O. Box 641.
10 BROAD ST. 44 FORT ST.

TO THE PUBLIC:—

We are prepared AS YOUR AGENTS to place orders on the New York Stock and Produce Exchanges for Canadian or American Railway or Industrial Stocks, and for Wheat or Corn, either for delivery or on margins. We operate over leased wires through Messrs. Downing, Hopkins & Co., of Portland, Ore., and Messrs. E. Lobdell & Co., New York Stock Exchange.

B. H. HURST,
Secretary-Treasurer.

BEN WILLIAMS,
Mgn. Director.

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(By Victoria Stock & Realty Agency, Ltd.)
Victoria, Nov. 2.—The following quotations ruled on the different Exchanges today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
New York Wheat—				
December	76½	76¾	76½	76¾
Chicago Corn—				
December	57¼	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛
Liverpool Wheat—				
December				5s. 8¼d.

LONDON STOCKS.

Atchison, 12:30 p. m., 80⅝; N. Y. Equiv., 78¼; Dec. ¼.
St. Paul, 12:30 p. m., 174¾; N. Y. Equiv., 170¼; Adv. 1-3.
Louisville & Nashville, 12:30 p. m., 106⅝; N. Y. Equiv., 103¾; Dec. ½.
Erie, 12:30 p. m., 43¼; N. Y. Equiv., 41⅝; Dec. ⅛.
Southern Pacific, 12:30 p. m., 61¾; N. Y. Equiv., 60⅜; Adv. ⅛.
Steel, 12:30 p. m., 43¼; N. Y. Equiv., 31⅛; Adv. ¼.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	118	118¾	118	118¾
St. Paul	170¼	170¼	169⅜	169¾
People's Gas ...	103⅝	103⅞	101⅞	101⅞
Manhattan El ...	123⅞	124⅝	123¾	123⅞
Brooklyn	63¼	63¼	62¾	63¼
U. P. com	102¼	103¼	101¾	103¼
Atchison com ..	73¾	79	78¼	78⅜
Atchison pfd ...	96¾	97	96¾	96¾
U. S. Steel	42¼	42¼	41⅞	42¼
Louisville	104	104¼	104	104¼
Amal. Copper ...	86⅞	86⅞	85⅞	86⅝
Sou. Pacific	60¼	60⅜	59⅞	60⅜
Mo. Pacific	98⅝	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
Wabash	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	36⅞
Southern Ry ...	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
Erie	41¾	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞

Money loaning at 4 per cent.

MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. W. More & Co., Ltd., 86 Government St., Victoria, B.C.)

Toronto, Nov. 2.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange today:

Black Tail	10	7
Canadian G. F. S.	5	3¾
Cariboo McKinney	17	13
Cariboo Hydraulic	$1.15	80
Centre Star	47	46
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	$77	$75
California	5	3
Deer Trail Con	2½	
Fairview Corp	4	3
Golden Star	4¾	3¾
Giant	4	
Iron Mask	18	14
Morrison	3	
Mountain Lion	30	20
Noble Five	4	
North Star	30	24
Olive	6	4½
Payne	16½	14
Rambler Cariboo Con	52	48
Republic	3½	2½
Virtue	21½	18
War Eagle Con	13½	11
White Bear	2½	
Winnipeg	8	4½
Alice A	6	5
Wonderful	4	

TORONTO SALES.

Deer Trail, 3,000 at 2½.
Virtue, 1,000 at 20.
Payne, 1,000 at 15.
Morrison, 2,500 at 2½.

ROSSLAND SALES.

Winnipeg, 1,000 at 6.
Cariboo McKinney, 500 at 17, 1,000 at 16.
Sullivan, 500 at 8½.
American Boy, 1,000 at 9¾.

PRICES BEING PAID FARMERS.

Potatoes	$16@$18
Oats	$21
Wheat	$25
Hay	$10
Butter (dairy) per lb	20c@21c
Butter (creamery) per lb	45c
Eggs (trade) dozen	45c
Eggs, (cash) dozen	40c

B. H. HURST & CO

Stock Brokers

Mining and Financial Agents

44 FORT STREET

Dominion Bakery

Try our beautiful bread manufactured according to the latest rules known to science, thereby retaining to the consumer a greater percentage of nutritious substance than any other.

Our buns, scones and lunch cakes are the acme of perfection.

A. COOMBS, PROPRIETOR.

Tel. 712. 221 Cook St.

Classified advertisements one cent per word per insertion, cash. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Boy about 14 years of age to run errands, and make himself generally useful. Apply T. Shotbolt, 59 Johnson street. n3

WANTED—150 men to wear our Union Made Hats. We are sole agents for Cooksy & Co., London, celebrated stiff hats. Phillips, 104 Government St. n2

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. Good wages. Write Glasgow Woollen Company, Dept. C., Toronto. n2

INSURANCE—Fire and Life—Wanted a good canvasser; one familiar with the city preferred, to work on commission and small salary. Apply by letter to "Insurance," Drawer 634, Post Office. n1

WANTED—A good boy to drive a wagon and make himself useful in a store. P. O. Box 194. s19

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A general servant, No. 7 Park road, opposite Invertavish nursery. Apply in forenoon. n3

WANTED—Girls for shirt and pants making. Good wages. Corner Wharf street and Bastion Square. n3

WANTED—A girl at 137 Menzies street. Wages $12 per month. No washing. Apply at 137 Menzies street. n3

WANTED—Dressmakers at Lindelle Dressmaking Parlors, 122 Yates street. n3

WANTED—A general servant. Apply 129 Quadra street. n2

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

A CANADIAN who has just been discharged from the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, and is destitute, wishes employment as Hotel Clerk, or any employment. Address L. V., Colonist. n3

WANTED—By a young man, position as bookkeeper or any position of trust. Good references. A. B., Colonist. n3

WANTED—Position by a trustworthy, sober married man, at work of any kind. Address "Worker," this office. n1

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Situation as lady help. Apply F. G., Colonist office. o29

LADY, 30, desires position as companion lady help, or as housekeeper to a widower. Address F., Colonist office. o29

LADY employed in wholesale house during day, desires work in evening at books or stenography. Address "Alpha," this office. o27

PERSONAL.

TO GEORGE BAYLISS, who arrived on Moana. Please write to Fred Bayliss, Vancouver, B. C. n2

WEE WHITE MOUSE—Write to your own old Mud. Will be forwarded from where you wrote last. n1

WANTED—RESIDENCES.

WANTED AT ONCE—Furnished house. Address J. C., care Colonist. n3

WANTED—For a few months, a furnished cottage in a nice locality. Address L., this office. o23

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Three furnished rooms in modern house for housekeeping. Address N. Colonist. o16

WANTED—FURNITURE.

HIGHEST PRICE realized for furniture. Spot cash. The Cuthbert-Browne Co., Ltd., 34 Fort street. Strictly confidential. Tel. 683. o27

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Bargains special sale for three days only. Men's all wool flannel and tweed shirts. All our $1.25 shirts for 90c.; all our $1.50 shirts for $1.00; all our $1.75 shirts for $1.10; all our $2.00 shirts for $1.25; all our $2.25 shirts for $1.50; all our $2.50 shirts for $1.75. These are all wool shirts, sizes 14½ to 17¼, reversible collars. Phillips, 104 Government street. n3

IF BLOOD AND RACE is thicker than water, then sell your junk at Eden's Junk Stores, 125 Fort street. n3

W. E. Nachtrieb severed his connection with W. B. Sumner & Co., last April to accept the Victoria Agency of Kullman, Salz & Co., of San Francisco, dealers, and who operate the largest tannery on the Pacific coast, manufacturing the celebrated "Monarch of the Oaks" brand of leather. Highest market prices and prompt returns for consignments of hides, wool, pelts, tallow, etc. Office and warerooms at end of Rock Bay Bridge, opposite Rock Bay Hotel.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To buy for spot cash, contents of residence or store. Must be cheap. State price, Store, Colonist office. n3

WANTED—Furnishings of one bedroom, complete. State price, "G." Colonist. n1

WANTED—A small light pony, suitable for lady to drive. Address P. O. Box 498. o31

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Close in, well situated cottage, Blanchard avenue, corner Chatham. Apply Robert Croft. n3

TO LET—Nine roomed house in good repair and centrally situated, from Nov. 13th. Bath room, (hot and cold water). Rent $15 per month. Apply to H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. n3

TO LET—House, centrally located, 11 rooms, suitable for family or boarding house. With or without furniture. Apply at this office. n3

TO LET FURNISHED—Four-roomed cottage. Apply 195 Douglas street. n1

TO LET—Modern dwelling house, No. 21 Rae street. Rent $16 per month. Every convenience. Heisterman & Co. o29

TO RENT—Five roomed furnished house, $8 per month, and one at $5. Apply 5 Centre road, Spring Ridge. o18

TO LET—Two furnished cottages, 4 and 5 rooms and bath. Rent cheap. Apply A. W. Williams, 104 Yates street. o15

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Part of a house with use of kitchen or bedroom and breakfast, near Beacon Hill Park. Address R. T., Colonist office. o29

TO LET—Furnished rooms, comprising front room, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom, with hot and cold water. Will be vacant on 26th October, at Elsmere House 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra. o24

TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD.

WANTED BOARDERS—with all the comforts of home, nice sunny front room, two bed rooms, with the very best of board; very reasonable. No. 2 Blanchard street. n3

FURNISHED ROOMS with board. 55 Vancouver street. o24

TO VISITORS—First class board and rooms with or without private sitting room. Dry situation, on car line. Knowle House, Head street, Esquimalt road. o20

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Tuesday afternoon, October 29th an opal stick pin. Anyone returning same to Dr. Robertson's office will be rewarded. n3

FOUND—On Government street a parcel containing child's hat. Owner can have same by paying for advertisement. n3

LOST—Small amethyst brooch in gold setting. Finder will be rewarded by returning to G. S., Colonist office. n2

LOST—An English setter dog, six months old, answers to name of Meema. Return to 72 Belleville street. n2

STRAYED—A three-year-old brown heifer, slightly spotted on hips, Jersey and Holstein breed. Came on to my premises, owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses. A. Maxam, Burnside road. n1

LOST—Post office order for $558.16, payable to Sarah Thomas. Payment has been stopped. Finder will please communicate with J. J. Thomas, Ladysmith. n1

LOST—A belt satchel containing packet of books and money. Reward by returning to Colonist office. o15

LOST—At reception at government buildings on 1st inst., or en route to Cook St., a small medal, ribbon, two shades, blue stripes. Return this office. o15

ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCOTCH SOCIAL, Tuesday evening, Nov. 5th, First Presbyterian Church Hall. Fine programme, Scotch songs, recitations and instrumental music. Scotch refreshments. Admission 25c. Everybody come.

MEETING.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD ORGANIZATION and Theosophical Society, nonpolitical and unsectarian. Lodge No. 87 will hold its monthly public meeting, Sunday, Nov. 3rd, at 28 Broad street, Williams Block, at 8:15 p. m. Addresses on Living Questions from the Theosophical Standpoint. Musical selections. All invited.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHANCE FOR STOREKEEPERS or Agents. We want one in every town in B. C. Full line of samples. Money maker. Follett, Tailor, Toronto. o24

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street, (upstairs.) E. A. Macmillan, Principal. Individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping. n1

MISS G. C. FOX will re-open her school on Monday, 19th, at 36 Mason Street. Miss H. A. Fox will receive music pupils at the same address.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A Bell organ, eleven stops. Address Organ, this office. n3

FOR SALE—Grocery as a going concern, with good city and country trade; low rent; centrally located on prominent corner; living rooms and stable in connection. $1,200 buys good will, stock, furniture and delivery outfit. "Grocery," Colonist office. n3

FOR SALE—High armed 5-drawer Singer sewing machine, with good attachments. Will sell for $15 cash or rent for $2.00 per month. 95 Fort street, between Blanchard and Douglas streets. o18

FOR SALE — Furniture, stoves, books, tools and hardware of all kinds, at Bittencourt's Curiosity Shop, Yates street, opposite Dominion Hotel. o8

FOR SALE—A large number of new cushion tops, new lace braids in all colors, with designs, at Mrs. W. H. Adams', 78 Douglas street. o9

POULTRY, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Irish setter dog, 12 months old. Good hunter. Apply R. C. McRae, Cedar Hill road. n3

WANTED—Small team horses, fit for farm work. Apply 212 Yates street. o24

FOR SALE—Pedigree English and Irish Setter pups. From prize-winning stock. T. Plimley, Bicycle Store, Broad St. s24

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE — No Advertisement Inserted For Less Than 25c. — 1 CENT WORD ISSUE

DANCING CLASS.

MRS. FRED LESTER will organize an evening class in dancing for young ladies and gentlemen in A. O. U. W. Hall, (upstairs), Tuesday, November 5, at 7:30 p. m. Particulars at 59 Superior St. o30

FOR SALE—HOTELS.

HOTELS FOR SALE—Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOR SALE—Business of a large, centrally located hotel, including furniture, etc., doing a good business. For particulars apply to the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

2400 ACRES, chiefly yellow cedar, $5,000. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. j7

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—Good cottage and two lots on Craigflower road, or would exchange for house and lot inside city. Apply corner Arcadia street and Craigflower road. n3

JAMES BAY—First class locality; seven-roomed house, sewer connection, at $2,500 Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FORT STREET—Beautifully situated house with three full sized lots running through to View street. For particulars apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$1350—Neat 5-roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold water, etc. Lot 59x160 feet, two stables and nice garden. Centrally located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

SAN JUAN AVENUE—Good six-roomed modern cottage; nice view of Straits. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ST. LOUIS STREET—Two cottages and one two-story dwelling; will be sold at a great bargain, either singly or together. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

COTTAGES—Two cottages on Michigan Street, almost new; $900 each. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

JAMES BAY—Two-five-roomed houses, $800 each; will be sold on very easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DALLAS ROAD — Modern eight-roomed dwelling, lot 60x240, tennis court, etc.; will be sold very cheap; also a new bungalow. Apply 40 Government street.

TORONTO STREET — Cottage and full-sized lot, $1,200. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government St.

YATES STREET—Centrally located ten-roomed modern dwelling; must be sold to close an estate. Very cheap at $4,750. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—7 roomed cottage, Modern, including electric light, one acre of ground, lawn and orchard, $2,800. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2400—PANDORA STREET—6-roomed modern dwelling, electric light, stable and lot, 30x160. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

LABOUCHERE STREET — Nice cottage, with bath, etc., $1,050. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7-roomed cottage, $1900; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

KINGSTON STREET—Modern cottage, 6 rooms, full-sized lot, $2,100. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

SHAKESPEARE ST.—New six-roomed cottage, four good lots, outbuildings, etc. A bargain at $1600. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Corner lot and four dwellings, cheap, only $500 each; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE—Large modern dwelling, in first-class condition, and water lot. Can also buy adjoining lot cheap. Cost $6,000; price, $3,750. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

THE ARM—Seven-roomed modern dwelling, well situated, over two acres of land, with frontage on road and water of 175 feet. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

ROCKLAND AVENUE — Fine two-story residence, one acre of land, grand view; $5,500; terms. Apply 40 Government Street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Beautiful building site, commanding fine view of the Straits. Three lots for $1,600. Apply 40 Government street.

YOUNG STREET, JAMES BAY—Seven rooms, modern in every respect; good stable and outhouses; lot 54x159; only $2,300. Apply 40 Government street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Two acres of ground fronting on Esquimalt Road, well located. Must be sold to close an estate. Only $1400. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

LOT 120x330—Five minutes from centre of the city; only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—A few good water lots left. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Several nice building lots in a good locality, from $400 upwards. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

ESQUIMALT STREET, Victoria West—Two and a half building lots, 60x120 per lot, very close to car line, cheap at $525. Assessed value, $880. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET, near Cook Street—Lot 60x120; cottage of six rooms; $1,100; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST—Several good lots, from $200 to $600 each. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

JAMES BAY—Toronto street, near Menzies, nice lot, $500. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHURCHWAY—Near Douglas street, two lots, $1,000 each. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

TENNYSON ROAD—1½ miles from city; two acres under cultivation, good six-roomed house, stable, orchard, tennis lawn, etc., cheap at $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHEAP LOTS — Corner of Russell and Langford streets, two fine lots, full sized, for $600. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

CHEAP ACREAGE—Over 3,200 acres, at $1.60 per acre, on Pender Island, nine miles from Sidney Station. Steamboat runs in connection with V. & S. Railway. An abundance of good timber. Excellent hunting grounds. This is the cheapest property on the market. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street, Victoria.

SOOKE—679 acres and lake, $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

PEMBROKE STREET—Three lots in a good location, (near Government St.), $850 each; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

BUSINESS LOTS—A number of good lots, centrally located, cheap. Call and see our list. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$2000—Corner lot, 60x130. Good 8-roomed dwelling and large barn, only 10 minutes from centre of City. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government St

HUMBOLDT STREET—One lot in a desirable locality, $700. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OSWEGO STREET—Nice five-roomed cottage, bath, etc., good garden, lot 55x120; $1,800. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood Estate, just above Cook street, fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

GORDON HEAD—10 acres for $525. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government St.

THE ARM—1½ acres, cleared, waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

EAST SOOKE—178 acres, good buildings and furnished house, large frontage on harbor, 100 bearing fruit trees, partly cleared and under cultivation; 70 acres fenced, balance lightly timbered, handy to school house. Owner leaving for England. Price $2,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government St.

STRAWBERRY VALE PARK—3½ miles from city, in blocks of five acres each; cheap, and very easy terms; from $40 to $100 per acre. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

MANY OTHER FARMS, in all parts of the province, too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA ARM—Five acres, all under cultivation, and good building site; $1,250. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—Ten acres, all fenced; cleared; $2,200; 3½ miles from city; one-third cash and balance at 5 per cent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

METCHOSIN—A beautiful farm, excellent situation, large acreage; $10,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms with buildings, etc.—two at $1,600, one at $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

CHEAP ACREAGE—160 acres for $225. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

ROSS BAY—Nine acres; good soil and ready for cultivation; fine site; commands view of Straits; cheap. Apply 45 Government street.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS — About 700 acres, within five miles from post office, 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil. Will sell in lots to suit purchaser, very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD—One acre, all cultivated; good five-roomed cottage, barn, orchard, etc.; $2,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SOMENOS LAKE—2½ miles from Duncan, 250 acres; modern eleven-roomed house; cottage, barns, orchards, etc., or will subdivide to suit purchaser. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street, Victoria.

260 ACRES, partly under cultivation, orchard, modern 10-roomed dwelling, stable, chicken house, etc. Commands one of the finest views in the Province. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St.

LAKE DISTRICT—16 acres, all under cultivation; seven-roomed house, good barns, etc., orchard. Will exchange for one acre and good house in town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

JAMES ISLAND—Off Saanich (one mile); 200 acres, 35 under cultivation, 100 cleared, balance good land; lots of good water; five-roomed house, barns, etc.; can also arrange to buy live stock, steam launch, boats, etc.; plenty of fruit trees of all descriptions; easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—108 acres, water frontage; good six-roomed modern dwelling, barns, outhouses, etc.; 35 acres under cultivation; orchard of 250 trees; balance all good land, with heavy timber cut; $6,500. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice. Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

TAILORING.

VICTORIA TAILORING PARLORS, 88 Douglas street. Union labor only.

CLAIRVOYANCY.

MADAME RAAB, clairvoyant and locating medium. Gives sittings daily at 23 View street. s15

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS — For prices, etc., write A. H. Wallbridge, Sales Agent, Vancouver, B. C. o11

OYSTER HOUSE.

BALTIMORE OYSTER HOUSE—Agent for Waldrip Oyster Co., of Puget Sound. For sale wholesale or retail. Orders left at 64 Johnson street. Open day and night. s28

INDIAN CURIOS.

INDIAN CURIOS—The largest collection in the world; over one thousand Alaska and British Columbia Indian Baskets at H. Stadthagen's Museum; also a large assortment of Indian Curios. Pay no more ridiculous high prices for Indian goods when you get them very reasonable from the Indian Trader. H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson street, between Broad and Government streets. Store closes at 7 o'clock every night. o13

DANCING CLASSES.

MRS CHUDLEY will reopen her dancing academy on Saturday, the 5th October, at 2 p. m., at her residence 10 Rae street. Private lessons given.

DETECTIVE AGENCY.

DETECTIVE AGENCY—Pacific Coast Private Detective Agency. Business strictly confidential. First class references. P. O. Box 326, Vancouver, B. C. s8

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON, 159 Yates St. Estimates given; job work, etc. Tel. 750a.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone B371.

J. P. BURGESS—Carpenter work of all kinds; repairs. Telephone 195.

EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Some city property for 122½ acres fine land in town of Comox. Apply James Townley, Rice Mill Building, 64 Store street. o19

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. ED. LINES, General Scavenger. Yards, etc., cleaned; orders promptly attended to. Telephone 185; house, 236 Yates Street.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger. Teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address 49 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

NEWS AGENCY.

GEORGE MARSDEN—News Agent, corner Government and Yates streets. P. O. Box 528. Magazines, local and foreign papers kept.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED.—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fitting and brass goods. Wharf St., Victoria.

WATSON & McGREGOR—Hardware, stoves, ranges and household furnishings; plumbing and gasfitting, 99 Johnson street. Tel. 745.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner Johnson and Government streets.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe-fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

PHARMACISTS.

THE B. C. DRUG STORE, 27 Johnson St. The Prescription Pharmacist, etc. J. Teague Jr., manager.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE STORED in steam heated brick building at lowest rates. Inquire The Cuthbert-Browne Co., Ltd., 34 Fort street. o8

MESSENGER SERVICE.

B. C. DIST. TEL. & DELIV. CO., LTD.—74 Douglas street; E. J. Tennant, manager. Telephone 409 for any work requiring a messenger boy.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE, 88½ Douglas Street, buys and exchanges all kinds of Books and Novels.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARLE — Coffee, Spices, Mustard and Baking Powders. Pembroke Street, near Government.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government Street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable; established 1885. 114¼ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.

B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED.—Corner Broad and Pandora, Victoria.

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY — Office, 55 Wharf Street. Telephone 171.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE—Contractor to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. 'Phone 32. Corner Johnson and Government streets.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., LTD., Victoria, B. C. Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

PAWNBROKERS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for diamonds, old gold and silver. A. A. Aaronson, corner Broad and Johnson streets.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING—Grates set and repaired. According to law: No occupant of any building shall permit any chimney, stove pipe or flue therein to become unclean or take fire. Orders left at Mowat & Wallace, grocers, cor. Yates and Douglas streets. Telephone 312. Box 264. Or apply to L. N. Haptonstall. Orders promptly attended to. o29

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA, NO. 2, A. F. & A. M. Third Wednesday of each month, Masonic Temple, 84 Douglas Street. A. MAXWELL MUIR, Secretary.

VICTORIA CAMP NO. 52, C. O. W. O. W., meets in A. O. U. W. hall first and third Fridays. Visiting sovereigns welcome. W. Jackson, Clerk. o24

MONEY TO LOAN.

On first class real securities. Apply Tupper, Peters & Griffin, Bastion street, Victoria.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

WILLIAM BLAIR—Artistic Photographer, 60 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES — R. Maynard, 41 Pandora Street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, pocoes, koronas, premos, etc. Same block, Mrs. R. Maynard's art studio. Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora Street. Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings. 'Phone 360b.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

J. H. WARNER & CO., 106 Yates Street. Plumbing, heating, roofing and galvanized iron skylights. 'Phone 270.

PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING.

C. M. COOKSON, 97 Johnson Street. Sanitary plumbing. Jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Telephone 674.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist. 150 Government Street.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, ETC.

JOSEPH SEARS—93 Yates St. Painter, Paperhanger, etc. 'Phone 742B.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

SEATTLE.

HOTEL BUTLER—The best and most popular house in Seattle. European plan. Terms reasonable. Centrally located. Hamm & Schmitz, proprietors.

VICTORIA.

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

VANCOUVER.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists; $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

STRAND HOTEL—European plan; good rooms; first-class cafe in connection.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamboat wharves; $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2 a day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, proprietors.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Gerhard Tiarks, late of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, deceased, Between John Allen Bartlett, plaintiff, and Ada Constance Helen Tiarks, defendant.

Pursuant to the judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made in the matter of the estate of John Gerhard Tiarks, late of the city of Victoria, British Columbia, deceased, in an action of John Allen Bartlett, the creditors of the estate of John Gerhard Tiarks, deceased, late of the city of Victoria in the county of Victoria, who died in or about the month of August, 1901, against Ada Constance Helen Tiarks, administratrix of the said deceased, are on or before the 16th day of November, 1901, to send by post prepaid to A. S. Dumbleton of the said city of Victoria, the solicitor of the defendant Ada Constance Helen Tiarks, the administratrix of the deceased, their christian and surnames, address and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be pre-emptorily excluded from the benefit of said judgment.

Any creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Mr. Justice Drake in his Chambers in the Supreme Court House on the 4th day of December, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for judication of the claims.

Dated this 9th day of October, A. D. 1901.

B. H. TYRWITT DRAKE,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

W. B. SUMNER & CO., dealers in hides, wool, tallow, skins. Office and warerooms, 52 John street. John Schmidt, Agent. Note: W. E. Nachtrieb has no further connection with this firm. o19

Money to Loan

On Improved Securities
at Lowest Current Rates

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Nov. 2.—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The high barometer area yesterday on the California coast, has rapidly increased and now covers this entire western portion of the continent, its centre at Edmonton reading 30.74 inches. There are indications of a disturbance from the ocean approaching Vancouver Island, which will probably develop Sunday night or Monday. Light showers have occurred at Neah Bay and New Westminster, and light snow at Prince Albert, N.W.T. The weather in British Columbia has been chiefly cloudy and cool, and fair and cool in the North Pacific States, except in California, where high temperatures were recorded. In the Northwest the weather has been chiefly fair and cold, and the first record of zero temperature occurred at Calgary, where the mercury fell last night to 4 degrees below zero. A storm area is central at Port Arthur, where rain is falling.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	42	49
New Westminster	34	46
Kamloops	28	38
Barkerville	20	32
Calgary	—4	18
Winnipeg	30	40
Portland, Ore	38	54
San Francisco	54	70

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh easterly or southerly winds, chiefly cloudy and cool, with rain or sleet.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate easterly winds, chiefly cloudy and cool with rain or sleet.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	42	Mean	45
Noon	45	Highest	49
5 p.m.	48	Lowest	42

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... Calm.
Noon ..... 12 miles southeast.
5 p.m. ..... 8 miles southeast.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine—18 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.361
Corrected 30.389

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 30.40

St. George's Masquerade; the jolliest, happiest, merriest ball of the season.

SUNDAY DRINKING.

To the Editor.

Sir,—After your editorial of yesterday (for which all who care for the morals of the city are thankful), I feel sure that the investigation of the complaints against the St. George's Inn will by no means be considered closed. I have no charge to make against the commissioners or chief of police but take it for granted that they wish to do their duty to the utmost of their power. It is clear that under existing circumstances, Sunday drinking cannot be stopped. With "doors locked and curtains drawn," it is more than difficult, it is impossible to obtain convictions. But surely it is "within the realm of practical politics" to have these conditions changed, and to make all curtains and blinds illegal, even if the doors still remain locked. No respectable saloon-keeper in the city could object to this, while those of us who advocate far more drastic measures in dealing with this deadly evil in our midst would be thankful if on one day in the week the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor were honestly carried out. Will you point out how this reform can be effected, and also explain to the public the way in which the commissioners are appointed, what are their duties, and whether they are in close touch with the chief of police in his efforts to bring to justice those who are breaking the existing laws.

W. W. COLUMBIA.

Bishopsclose, Nov. 1, 1901.

W. T. HARDAKER
THE AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed to sell at my commodious rooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street,

FRIDAY, NOV. 8, AT 2 P.M
DESIRABLE
FURNITURE & EFFECTS

Also 10,000 Cigars, (good brands.) Particulars Thursday, when goods will be on view. Tel. a742.

Hardaker AUCTIONEER

Auction Sales
—BY THE—
CUTHBERT, BROWNE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

AUCTION
40 KANE ST.
THURSDAY,
Nov. 7, at 2 p.m.

Under instructions from Dr. P. Hatton, who is leaving for Australia, the whole of his VALUABLE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Comprising Combination Oak Roller Top Desk and Book Case; Pedestal Writing Table; Quarter Sawed Oak Chairs, with Gobelin Backs and Leather Seats; Book Shelves; Cosy Corner; Brass Rail Fenders; Artists Colored Photogravures; Engravings and other Pictures; Pair Oriental Curtains; Lace Curtains; Safety 3 Bottle Spirit Decanter; Claret Jug and other Glass and E. P. Ware; Fine Linoleum in Halls and Dining Rooms; Carpet Squares and Jap Matting; Japanese Bamboo Furniture, Brussels Stair Carpet; Elegant Oak and Elm Bureaus and Washstands; Iron and Brass Bedstead; Iron and Brass Bedstead 7 feet long; Hospital Iron Bed; Wire and Top Mattresses; Bed and Table Linen; Handsome Toilet Services; Hearthrugs; Electric Light Fixtures; Solid Oak Dining Table, 9 leaves; Sideboard; 4 chairs; Fine French Onyx Timepiece; VERY FINE TABLE SET in Polished Oak Case, consisting of about 10 dozen Best English Dinner and Dessert Knives, Forks and Spoons, cost $125; Jewel Cooking Range with Coil; Oak refrigerator; a good lot of Agate Cooking Utensils; Fine Carpenter's Tools, Brace and Bits in Case, etc., etc.

TERMS CASH. House not open to view before 1 p. m. on day of sale. Telephone 683.

HERBERT CUTHBERT, Auctioneer.

It Is No Trouble.

To break up housekeeping when you employ us to take all details off your shoulders. We pack your bric-a-brac, haul your goods to steamer and buy or sell what you don't want.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD., Leading Auctioneers.

Three Territories are going to knock at the door of congress next winter for admission as States—Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star. *

ROSSLAND OUTPUT.

Report of Ore Shipped During Week Just Closed.

Rossland, Nov. 2.—The ore shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending last night were: Le Roi, 4,410 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 950 tons; total, 5,360 tons. The total tonnage for the year to date is 247,738 tons, and since the mines resumed work, 30,430 tons.

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of November, 1901.
(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The zero of the accompanying scale correspondents to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.3 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Day.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	F.	0 13	0.5	8 56	7.8	12 39	7.1	16 25	7.8
2	Sa	1 01	1.1	9 57	7.8	14 06	6.8	16 50	7.1
3	S.	1 50	1.8	10 39	7.8				
4	M.	2 42	2.6	10 53	7.7	17 16	5.4	21 24	5.8
5	Tu	3 36	3.3	10 59	7.7	18 07	4.6	23 28	5.7
6	W.	.....		4 31	4.1	11 10	7.8	18 46	3.8
7	Th	1 12	5.9	5 22	4.8	11 25	7.9	19 19	3.2
8	F.	2 20	6.2	6 00	5.4	11 44	8.0	19 50	2.7
9	Sa	3 41	6.5	6 52	5.9	12 09	8.1	20 20	2.3
10	S.	4 46	6.7	7 33	6.4	12 37	8.2	20 50	1.9
11	M.	5 45	7.0	8 12	6.7	13 04	8.3	21 21	1.7
12	Tu	6 42	7.2	8 52	7.0	13 28	8.3	21 53	1.5
13	W	7 43	7.4	9 33	7.3	13 49	8.2	22 26	1.4
14	Th	8 51	7.5	10 16	7.4	14 08	8.2	23 01	1.5
15	F.	...				14 23	8.0	23 40	1.7
16	Sa	..				14 34	7.8		
17	S.	0 23	2.0	11 00	7.6				
18	M.	1 10	2.4	10 18	7.5				
19	Tu	2 01	2.9	9 54	7.6				
20	W	2 54	3.5	10 03	7.8	17 28	5.0	22 28	5.7
21	Th	.....		3 48	4.1	10 27	8.1	17 54	3.9
22	F.	0 08	5.9	4 42	4.8	10 54	8.5	18 28	2.8
23	Sa	1 36	6.3	5 34	5.5	11 24	8.9	19 00	1.8
24	S.	2 55	6.8	6 24	6.1	11 57	9.3	19 54	0.9
25	M.	4 06	7.3	7 15	6.7	12 34	9.5	20 41	0.2
26	Tu	5 09	7.7	8 09	7.1	13 15	9.6	21 27	0.1
27	W	6 04	8.0	9 08	7.3	13 58	9.4	22 11	0.2
28	Th	6 49	8.2	10 11	7.4	14 41	9.0	22 54	0.1
29	F.	7 28	8.2	11 18	7.3	15 23	8.4	23 36	0.7
30	Sa	8 02	8.2	12 30	7.0	16 06	7.6	.....	

Celebrate the King's birthday by taking your lady to the St. George's ball.

BULBS

Two consignments just in. Quality and price cannot be beaten. Price lists issued free. Come and inspect them.

JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE
City Market.

LAST WEEK
OF THE GREAT
HALF-PRICE SALE
—OF—
Crockery and Glassware

Don't miss the last chance to buy bargains. Also a fine medium size IRON SAFE, cost $85; never been used. Our price $47.50, no less.

Victoria Bazaar
81 JOHNSON STREET.
Between Government and Broad Streets.

MAKES WORLD RECORD.

Granby Furnaces Treat an Immense Quantity of Ore.

Grand Forks, Nov. 2.—During the week ending today the Granby smelter treated 4,122 tons of ore. This is a slight falling off compared with the weekly average, because one of the furnaces closed down for three days, undergoing annual repairs. On the 31st ultimo No. 1 furnace treated 475 tons of ore, thus establishing a new world's record for a 24-hour run. Total treated to date, 247,197 tons.

Jesse Moore whiskies are famous the world over for purity and flavor as well as for all the other qualities that make good whiskey.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy. *

The best circulation is that which combines both quality and quantity.

See the Gipsies, Kings and Queens, Jesters and Topsies, Fairies and Clowns at St. George's mask ball. *

WM. JONES
Dominion Government Auctioneer.
Appraiser, Real Estate and Commission Agent.

City Auction Mart 58 BROAD ST.

House Furniture Bought Outright for Cash.
RESIDENTIAL SALES A SPECIALTY.
Will fill appointments in the city or country.

SALES WEEKLY

WM. JONES
Tel. 294. Auctioneer.

CAMPBELL'S
31 FORT ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE.

We think it would be to your advantage to examine our Hosiery Stock in . . .

Cashmere, Lisle and Silk

For Infants, Misses and Ladies. See our

SPECIAL SCHOOL HOSE FOR CHILDREN.

WANT ADS 1c 1 WORD 1 ISSUE

THE BEST
IS THE CHEAPEST
AND THE ONLY

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!

WORTH HAVING IS THE

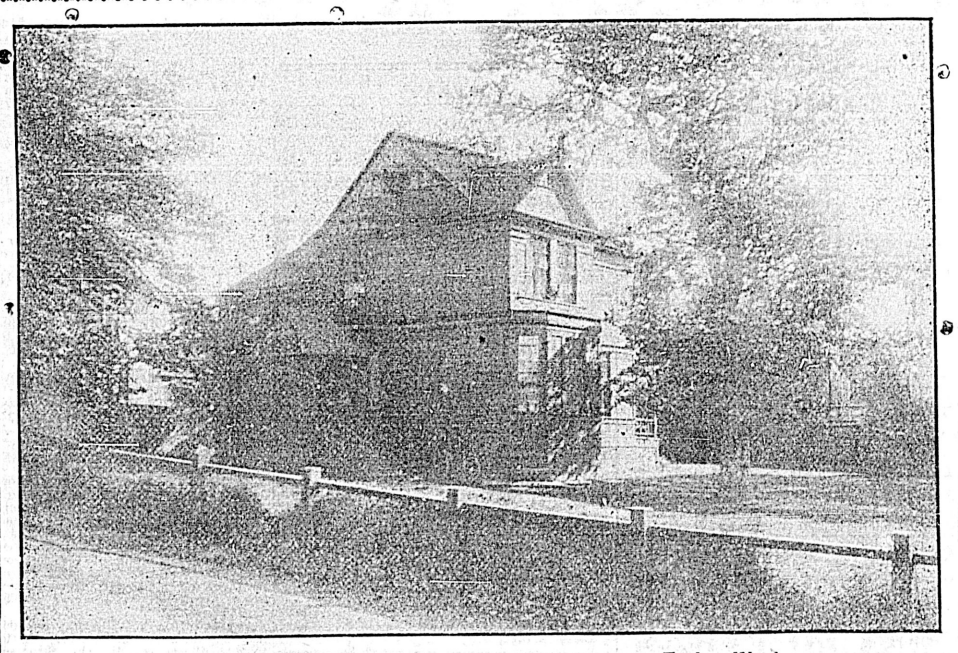
ELECTRIC LIGHT

A MAN OF BUSINESS
GOES ABOUT HIS BUSINESS
In a Manner to Attract BUSINESS
And a Well Lighted Store is Always Conducive to More BUSINESS

FOR IT IS A CENTRE OF ATTRACTION ALWAYS

The Incandescent Electric Light is a brilliant, attractive Light; it will show your goods off to the best advantage; it won't cost you a cent for maintenance; in fact it is the only light that will meet your requirements.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.



Residence of Mrs. C. M. Claxton. North Entrance, Facing West.

NOTE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS

BASEMENT—Tile-drained, stone foundations 4 ft. 0 in. below surface of ground, coal and wood cellar, "Daisy" hot water heater, in cellar, and store-room.

GROUND FLOOR—Drawing room, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, outside larder and W.C.

FIRST FLOOR—Large bedroom and dressing room, three medium sized bedrooms with cupboards, bathroom, W.C., and linen closet.

AUCTION SALE

—OF THE—

Modern... Residence

—SITUATE ON THE—

Cor. Pandora Ave. and Fernwood Road,

—TO BE SOLD BY—

PUBLIC AUCTION

—ON

Tuesday, Nov. 5, '01

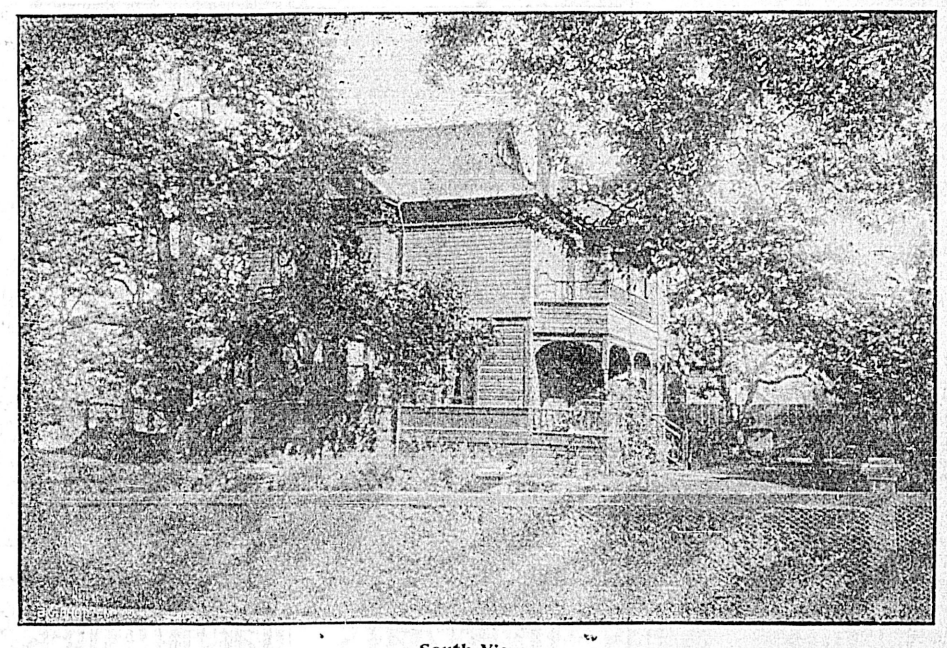
At 12 o'clock Noon,

—AT THE—

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

Map and Plan can be had at my office.

JOSHUA DAVIES, - Auctioneer.



South View.

NOTE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS

ATTIC—Large, suitable for children's playroom, also storage for trunks, etc.

HEATING—The whole heated by hot water, and lighted by electricity.

GROUNDS—120 ft. 6 in. on Pandora Avenue by 115 ft. 0 in on Fernwood Road; fine old oak trees; prive hedge, etc.

THE WORLD OF LABOR

MISCELLANEOUS SIFTINGS AND COMMENTS

—T. H. TWIGG

WHAT TRUSTS HAVE LEFT.

We should be thankful that the sun and moon
Are both hung up so high
That no rich robber hand can stretch
And pull them from the sky.
If they hung low I have no doubt
Some corporation ass
Would legislate to take them down
And light the world with gas.
We should be thankful that the shining stars
Are far beyond our reach,
And that the rolling planets, too,
Are deaf to human speech.
If they were near I'm very sure
Rich men would own the skies,
And manage the whole universe
For private enterprise.
I am thankful that the God of all,
Whose laws we must obey,
Has changed his plan for making man
By shaping him from clay.
If he had not, it's very clear
'Twould be a doleful case,
Some men would form a big clay trust
And stop the human race.

Ralph Smith, M. P., was present a special meeting of the Trades and Labor council last week and spoke for some little time on matters appertaining to work of the last session of the Dominion Trades and Labor congress of which body he is president. Mr. Smith said the last session was the largest ever held, and while being proud of the representation from British Columbia, regretted that Victoria had not been represented.

The most important question coming before congress, he considered was that seeking a federation of Canadian unions. Canada would have a strong federation were all the unions now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor brought together in a national organization. This, he thought, was a possibility of the future.

The object to be served by such a national institution was chiefly in connection with strikes, where government interference is necessary, and also in removing the cause for placing Canadian unions in a false light, resorted to by capitalists, that Americans instituted and manipulated strikes in this country. Mr. Smith contended the best interests of Canadian unionism could be best served if the heads of our labor organizations were citizens of this country. He admitted that the spirit of trade-unionism was international. This he did not wish to sever, but wanted to see Canadians managing the affairs of Canadian unions. He did not wish to be understood as speaking with antipathy to the American Federation of Labor, on the contrary, but every country had its own peculiar conditions and he believed that a citizen of one country was best able to understand and manage the affairs of his own house than one of another country. Mr. Smith claimed that Mr. Wilson, the head of the railway men recently on strike against the C. P. R., had asked the Deputy Minister of Labor to enforce the Alien Labor law while he (Mr. Wilson) was an alien himself.

Touching on compulsory arbitration, Mr. Smith did not think such a law could be enacted at the present time, but he thought a measure that would procure more extensive government interference in cases of strikes might be enacted. He contended that although the present act has been adversely criticised, that not one union in Canada has sought the intervention provided by the bill.

Mr. Smith explained afterwards, although he did not mention it in his address, that by the formation of a national federation it was not intended to sever any of the already existing connections between unions of trades of the two countries. This puts an entirely new phase on the agitation. It is proposed to form in Canada an institution similar or like unto that of the American Federation of Labor. At present unions in Canada affiliated with American unions pay a per capita tax to the international heads. A portion of this money is used to carry on the business of the American Federation. As understood, it is sought to have that portion of money which now goes to this institution transferred to a Canadian federation. In other words, it would mean enlarging the powers and usefulness of the Dominion Trades and Labor congress, for that is the only institution in Canada which could readily be transformed into an institution working with the purpose of solidifying the labor movement, by promoting organization, bringing various unions into closer unity, and using its potent power in the promotion of labor legislation. As to what part it would take in labor-capital disputes, which only affect a particular trade, and that trade affiliated with a union of the United States, remains yet to be explained. Taken as a whole, the one thousand trade-unions of Canada, if chartered from one institution might be able to weather a long siege against capital, providing the burden of taxation fell on all alike. But if any one trade undertook to carry on a national union of its own, it is doubtful if it would find itself numerically strong enough. If there is anything a trade-unionist objects to, it is to paying high dues. This is where the secret of the strength of affiliation with American unions comes in. United States has a population of 60,000,000—Canada, 5,000,000, consequently there are more working at a particular trade in that country than this, and as it costs little more to run a union of 50,000 than one of 2,000—that is for ordinary purposes—it can be readily seen, why an international union can be maintained at less cost than a national union.

It has been said that Mr. Wilson, the head of the maintainence of way men on the C. P. R. sought the intervention of the Alien Labor law during the C. P. R. strike. Mr. Wilson, being an alien himself, put a somewhat incongruous appearance on the application. Why under the sun Mr. Wilson made such an application personally, is past guessing at, while there were thousands of men (Canadians) interested, who might have made the application without a finger of littleness being raised against them.

The Dominion Trades and Labor congress has decided to issue charters to all bodies affiliated with it. Hitherto only unions without an international head have received a duly accredited charter. For the purpose of strengthening the congress organizers have been appointed in each province. Mr. J. H. Watson, of Vancouver, will represent British Columbia.

A special meeting of the Trades and Labor council was held Wednesday evening, when trustees were elected, whose duty shall include the leasing and management of the new labor hall. While it was not finally decided, it is most likely the council will become incorporated under the Benevolent Society act.

Judge Leamy has declared a by-law of Grand Forks, which had for its object the betterment of the sanitary conditions of the city, unconstitutional. The law was intended to apply to Chinese, whose places of abode are little better than cess pools. The by-law was held to be class legislation.

Nelson now boasts of being the headquarters of Chinese of the West Kootenays. The Trades and Labor council has placed on the unfair list all concerns employing Asiatics.

The people of the Eastern States are grumbling about the amount of Canadian silver in circulation, and many concerns decline to take it at par. A good half of the silver in circulation in Victoria is American. The banks and government institutions take it at par, even the workingmen take it in payment for wages and grumbled because they can't get enough of it.

Railway employees of the East ridicule the proposition originating in the West to form a new railway labor organization.

Ottawa wants a central labor hall, but the "old heads" are afraid to face the proposition. The Trades and Labor council of the Capital city at one time had such a hall on a lease, and apparently ran it successfully.

The amount of money spent in furnishing children with school books should make the average parent pause and inquire where "free education" commences, and where it ends. Education will not be free till school books are free. If the state can run one branch of education, it is competent to run the other. There are precedents: Ten of the states of the union south of us have compulsory free school book laws, and 14 states, cities, towns and districts are permitted to adopt the free school book system. Out of 28 cities of 100,000 and over, 17 have adopted the plan.

The Italian Printers' union of New York are endeavoring to establish a printery of their own. An appeal is being made to the members of the Typographical union to subscribe 10 cents a piece to help out the undertaking.

The general council of Socialists in Belgium has voted against local strikes and advises the miners to wait until a general strike for universal suffrage is made. Then with the ballot, having a majority, the working people can get whatever relief they desire, that is possible through law. The ballot box is by far the better way to strike, but when so few are willing to use this means, is it not better to take half a loaf in the meantime by the old means and run chances for the other half later on when the majority are "educated" how to use their franchise—a bird in the hand is worth two frogs in the pond.

The printers of Leavenworth Kan., have boycotted the Times. Col. Anthony's paper, Anthony says: "I'll dynamite my building before I'll yield. I have been fighting labor unions for 25 years. I'll die fighting them." If by some contrary freak in nature the swagger colonel should stand the strain of the fight for 25 years longer, there is one thing certain: He won't require dynamite—an ordinary fire-cracker will hoist all his worldly possessions skyhigh.

The Toronto Trades and Labor council has refused to exclude delegates that have not worked during the previous six months at their calling. The motion would have decapitated a few partisan politicians and others.—Citizen and Country.

The Canadian Socialist league has a plank in its platform of principles which reads:

Our political liberty is of little value unless to secure economic liberty. We endorse independent political action and the referendum as the most effective means to that end; and we recommend all members of the Canadian Socialist league to join the union of their trade or profession where one exists.

Justice Falconbridge, at Hamilton, last week, non-suited the plaintiff, a widow, who sued the Grand Trunk Railway Co. for damages for the death of her husband. The judge held that the deceased being a member of the G. T. R. Insurance and Provident society, debarred his widow from receiving anything in excess of the stipulated benefits from the society. This means that no matter under what circumstances a man is killed on a railway, should he be a member of a railway insurance society run in connection with the road, his relatives are debarred from claiming damages against the company.

The London, Eng., trades council has asked the county council to erect a theatre, "so that a higher standard of musical and dramatic art may be encouraged and made more accessible to the wage-earning classes."

The electrical workers of the city are likely to organize.

Kingston, Ont., a smaller city than Victoria, has 30 trade-unions.

A Montreal firm advertises that for an annual subscription of $1 a year, they "will furnish a coffin, varnished or covered in black, a hearse with two horses and the necessary house furnishings." There is no excuse for men walking about to save funeral expenses in Canada's metropolis.

At the annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That the conference press upon the government to issue an order preventing the employment of unskilled workers in the mines and more especially those coming from foreign countries, who do not understand the English language."

The Trades and Labor council of Kingston, Ont., has decided to nominate aldermanic labor candidates in all the wards and select an independent mayoralty candidate.

The Carters' union of Montreal are trying to raise $1,000 to enable the union to take a hand in the next municipal elections.

The late Ameer of Afghanistan had nothing but wholesome loathing for people who did not work for their livelihood. He was a hard worker himself, and expected everyone else to work, rich or poor. "It is said of him," says the London Dispatch, "that on one occasion a professional vagrant of patriarchal appearance threw himself in his way. 'What are you?' said the Ameer. 'A beggar,' replied the supplicant. 'But how do you get your living?' 'By alms.' 'What! do you mean to say that you do no work?' 'No.' 'And you never have done any?' 'Never!' 'Then it is time we were relieved of your presence.' And the Ameer nodded to the High Executioner. The beggar solicited alms no more."

The Canadian Northern Railway Co. will put in use in Manitoba district a track-laying macaine which will put down one mile of steel rails per hour. The machine costs about $4,000. It is expected to do the work of 100 men.

Many plans have been proposed for suppressing the anarchists. That of marooning them on an island in the middle of the Pacific seems to find the most favor. It is a good plan. The sooner it is put into operation the better—better for Socialism. The first difficulty to be met, however, is to find an island big enough for the purpose. It will take a pretty roomy island to hold all the tax dodgers, jury bribers, franchise stealers and vote buyers of the country, to say nothing of the thousands of other anarchists—Appeal to Reason.

The war with Spain, according to a late statement of the Treasury department, cost the United States $513,830,907, or about $34 to each family, which draws the remark from Appeal to Reason that "perhaps war will become too expensive after awhile for nations to engage in.

Labor is at the bottom of everything that counts for the growth and prosperity of the nation.

Le Choup, perhaps the wealthiest man in New York's "Chinatown," is going back to China, to live out his old age in the luxury which can be purchased with the fortune he has amassed in this city, says the Tribune. He will leave next Monday for Canton with his wife and three children, born in this city. In China he has two other wives, whom he has not seen for five years. His mother, now 84 years old, is in poor health, and Lee wants to see her again before she dies. The fortune which Lee Choup is taking back to China is variously estimated at from $125,000 to $150,000. He got his start in Canada, when the Canadian Pacific railroad was being built, by carrying out some heavy contracts.

In England parents who do not send their children to school are liable to be jailed. A Stratford girl the other day stole a suit of clothes, so that her brother might go to school, and her mother might not go to jail. The court bound the girl over to come up for judgment when called upon.

Since the Inland Sentinel gave prominence to the New Zealand compulsory arbitration law, a number of provincial papers have given publicity to telegraphic despatches from New Zealand containing what were alleged to be utterances of the Premier of that colony criticising adversely the workings of the law. In order to ascertain from an authoritative source the correctness or otherwise of these statements, the editor of the Inland Sentinel wrote to the Agent-General for New Zealand in England, asking him for the facts of the case. Below will be found Hon. W. P. Reeves' reply, and a copy of a cablegram from Premier Seddon on the same subject. This letter and telegram are self explanatory. The law is working satisfactorily, though there are admittedly defects, which will be remedied as experience warrants.

To the Editor of the Inland Sentinel:

Sir,—I am very much obliged to you for your letter of the 26th August last, and in reply I beg to enclose a copy of a telegram received by me a week ago from Mr. Seddon, which he sent on reading the misleading reports of his remarks about the Compulsory Arbitration law to which you refer. I think it will sufficiently contradict them. If at any time I can send you any specific information about the law, I shall be glad to do so. You will be perfectly safe in stating that it has been a success in New Zealand, and it is not in the remotest degree likely to be repealed. Any reasonable criticism made upon it is directed at details and incidents. No responsible section in the country talks of abandoning the law as a whole. Judge Backhouse, of New South Wales, who was recently sent to New Zealand by that Colony as a Commissioner to make an impartial inquiry into the law has reported in its favor.

You must remember that political feeling runs very high in New Zealand, and that a certain discount may be accordingly taken off some of the attacks on the act.

Believe me, Dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
W. P. REEVES,
Agent-General for New Zealand.

Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria St., London, S. W., 2nd Oct., 1901.

Telegram from Premier to Agent-General, received 24th Sept., 1901:

"The statement made as regards my remarks with respect to labor legislation was grossly exaggerated. Business is not paralysed, on the contrary it is going on briskly, and the same may be said as regards industries. The number of persons employed as factory hands has been doubled within five years. General satisfaction prevails respecting the present labor laws. Some fault has been found with the administration of the Conciliation Boards, as unduly citing witnesses, thereby protracting the proceedings, but nothing more."—Inland Sentinel, Kamloops, October 25.

RAILROAD IN GERMAN AFRICA.

The Germans have just opened 120 miles of their railroad in German Southwest Africa. The completed part of the line, over which passengers and freight are now carried, extends from the mouth of the Iwakop river to Karibib. The sum of $714,000 has been appropriated to complete the line to Windhoek, the capital of the colony. As soon as the entire line is completed it is intended that two freight trains shall be run each day, one each way; there will be two passenger trains weekly. Twenty-eight double engines and four single engines will be provided for the line. The single engines are needed chiefly to help the trains up the steep grades among the inland mountains.

As the climate is very hot the passenger cars are built with a particular view to offering all the comfort possible to travelers. They are protected by sun shades, dark glass and window screens. The seats in every car may be turned into mattresses by an invention similar to that in our sleeping cars, ar to that in our sleeping cars.

The fact that German Southwest Africa is now the home of far more white men, women and children than all other German colonies together shows the folly of proclaiming a region to be utterly worthless before any one has taken the trouble to ascertain its real economic value. There was a great hue and cry in Germany when the government acquired this large territory for no one could see what Germany would ever be able to make out of this rainless region of sand and barrens. But appearances were deceptive. False conclusions were drawn from the belt of sand about ten miles wide along the coast and the zone of barren steppe behind it from forty to fifty miles wide. Back of this worthless region, however, rises a tableland to a height of over 3,000 feet above the sea with many mountains lifting their heads several thousand feet higher. In the valleys among these mountains the climate is excellent and many Europeans crops may be raised around the springs where the farmers get water for their fields. Cattle raising is also destined to be a large business and the mineral resources are very important.

The prospects of the colony are now regarded as so excellent that the German government authorizes the organization of bands of colonists, including women and children, to go out and occupy the country. As it was evident that the interior settlements could not be developed to their full extent until railroads were provided the era of railroad building has begun; and the first line soon to be completed will connect the most populous district of the country with the sea.

SOURCES OF GUTTA-PERCHA.

Efforts Now Made to Extend the Cultivation of This Useful Tree.

Two years ago Mr. Lazari Weiller of France, sounded an alarm with regard to the future supply of gutta-percha. This gum has been utilized for insulating purposes for over sixty years and is considered a necessity for submarine cables. To obtain the gum the tree is cut down, while trees and vines yielding India rubber need only be tapped and the plant yields again after recuperation. This is not the case with the gutta-percha tree. About 6,000,000 trees have been killed for gutta-percha since the gum became an article of export in 1845. Of late years many trees have been cut before reaching maturity. Mr. Weiller said the supply of the quality of gutta-percha needed for submarine cables would not last fifteen years longer unless means were taken to protect the forests or propagate the plants elsewhere.

The Malay Archipelago, Borneo and Sumatra have always been the largest sources of supply. Within the past two years naturalists have been sent out from France, England and Holland to make studies of the conditions under which the plant grows best and report upon the best means of increasing the production. Under the direction of these experts France is now engaged in planting the variety known as Isonandra gutta, which is regarded as the best quality of the gum. A large number of the trees are being planted in Reunion and Madagascar. It is believed that the conditions under which the plant thrives are fully realized in these islands and every effort will be made to make the experiment successful.

The Dutch government also is now planting the trees in various parts of the Dutch East Indies. It is asserted, however, by French experts that the Dutch are using inferior qualities of the plant. The British authorities in the East Indies have thus far limited their efforts to regulations making it a misdemeanor to destroy immature trees.

In a pamphlet published in Germany last year the writer asserted that the Philippines are among the few places in the world in which the gutta percha tree reaches its best development. It is well worth while to ascertain whether this statement in regard to our new possessions is accurate. If these trees may be successfully cultivated in the Philippines a new source of wealth open to American enterprise will be available.

The prospect is that within the next half century more ocean cable will be laid than is now in service if the supply of gutta percha is adequate for the protection of all the submarine wires needed. Up to the present time nothing has been found which will supplant gutta percha for this purpose. The demand for gutta percha is, therefore, almost unlimited and the price it commands makes it a very profitable commodity to handle. At present the supply is so short that the mere laying of an American cable some time ago raised the price nearly 50 per cent.

LONG LIFE IS INHERITED.

This statement you can prove by investigation. When a person whose ancestors had long lives dies in middle age you can in nine cases out of ten trace the cause to disordered kidneys and consequent suffering from Bright's disease, rheumatism, fatty heart or dropsy. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent and cure these fatal and painful diseases as no other preparation was ever known to do. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

MODERN FABLES

By George Ade. Copyright 1901, by Robert Howard Russell.

Once there was a sawed-off Attorney who had studied until he was Bleary around the Eyes and as lean as a Razor-Back. He knew the Law from Soup to Nuts, but much learning had put him a little bit to the Willies. And his Size was against him. He lacked Bellows.

He was an inconspicuous little Runt. When he stood up to Plead, he came a trifle higher than the Chair. Of the 90 pounds he carried, about 45 were Gray Matter. He had Mental Merchandise to burn but no way of delivering it.

When there was a Rally of some other Gabfest on the Bills, the Committee never asked him to make an Address. The Committee wanted a Wind-Jammer who could move the Leaves on a Tree 200 feet distant. The dried-up Lawyer could write Great Stuff that would charm a Bird out of a Tree, but he did not have the Tubes to enable him to Spout. When he got up to Talk, it was all he could do to hear himself. The Juries used to go to sleep on him. He needed a Megaphone. And he had about as much Personal Magnetism as an Undertaker's Assistant.

The Runt lost many a Case because he could not Bark at the Jury and pound Holes in the Table. His Briefs had been greatly admired by the Supreme Court. Also it was known that he could draw up a copper-riveted Contract that would hold Water, but as a Pleader he was a Pickerel.

At one time he had an Important Suit on hand, and he was Worried, for he was opposed by a couple of living Gas Engines who could rare up and down in front of a yap Jury for further Orders.

"I have the Law on my Side," said the Runt. "Now, if I were only Six-Feet-Two with a sole-leather Thorax, I could swing the Verdict."

While he was repining, in came a Friend of his Youth, named Jim.

This Jim was a Book-Agent. He was as big as the Side of a House. He had a Voice that sounded as if it came up an Elevator Shaft. When he folded his Arms and looked Solemn, he was a colossal Picture of Power and Repose. He wore a Plug Hat and a large Black Coat. Nature intended him for the U. S. Senate, but used up all the Material early in the Job and failed to stock the Brain Cavity.

Jim had always been at the Foot of the Class in School. At the age of 40 he spelled Sure with an Sh and sank in a Heap when he tried to add 8 and 7. But he was a tall Success as a Book Peddler, because he learned his Piece and the 218 pounds of Dignified Superiority did the Rest.

Wherever he went, he commanded Respect. He could go into a strange Hotel and sit down at the Breakfast Table and say: "Please pass the Syrup" in a Tone that had all the majestic Significance of an Official Utterance. He would sit there in silent Meditation. Those who sized up that elephantine Form and noted the Gravity of his Countenance and the fluted Wrinkles of his high Brow, imagined that he was pondering on the Immorality of the Soul. As a matter of fact, Jim was wondering whether he would take Ham or Bacon with his Eggs.

Jim had the Bulk and the awe-inspiring Front. As long as he preserved a Napoleonic Silence he could carry out the Bluff. Little Boys tip-toed when they came near him, and Maiden Ladies sighed for an Introduction. Nothing but a Post-Mortem Examination would have shown Jim up in his True Light. The midget Lawyer looked up in Envy at his mastodonic Acquaintance and sighed.

"If I could combine my Intellect with your Horse-Power, I would be the largest Dandelion in the Legal Pasture," he said.

Then a Happy Idea struck him amidships.

"Jim, I want you to be my Associate Counsel," he said. "I understand, of course, that you do not know the difference between a Caveat and a Caviar Sandwich, but as long as you keep your Hair combed the way it is now and wear that Thoughtful Expression, you're just as good as the whole Choate Family. I will introduce you as an Eminent Attorney from the East. I will guard the Law Points and you will sit there and Dismay the Opposition by looking Wise."

So when the Case came up for Trial, the Runt led the august Jim into the Court Room and introduced him as Associate Counsel. A Murmur of Admiration ran throughout the Assemblage when Jim showed his Commanding Figure, a Law Book under his Arm and a look of Heavy Responsibility on his Face. Old Atlas, who carries the Globe on his Shoulders, did not seem to be in it with this grand and gloomy Stranger.

For two hours Jim had been rehearsing his Speech. He arose.

"Your Honor," he began.

At the Sound of that Voice, a seared Silence fell upon the Court Room. It was like the Lower Octave of a Pipe Organ.

"Your Honor," said Jim, "we are ready for Trial."

The musical Rumble filled the Spacious Room and went echoing through the Corridors. The Sound beat out through the Open Windows and checked Traffic in the Street. It sang through the Telegraphic Wires and lifted every drooping Flag.

The Jurors turned Pale and began to quiver. Opposition Counsel were as white as a Sheet. Their mute and frightened Faces seemed to ask, "What are we up against?"

Jim sat down and the Trial got under way.

Whenever Jim got his Cue he arose and said, "Your Honor and Gentlemen of the Jury, I quite agree with my learned Colleague."

Then he would relapse and throw on a Socrates Frown and the Other Side would go all to Pieces. Every time Jim cleared his Throat, you could hear a Pin drop. There was no getting away from the dominating Influence of the Master Mind.

The Jury was out only 10 Minutes. When the Verdict was rendered, the Runt, who had provided everything except the Air Pressure, was nearly trampled under foot in the general Rush to Congratulate the distinguished Attorney from the East. The Little Man gathered up his Books and did the customary Slink, while the False Alarm stood in awful Silence and permitted the Judge and others to shake him by the Hand.

MORAL: An Associate Counsel should weigh at least 200 Pounds.

PRETTY DRAPERIES AND CURTAINS

A modern housekeeper pays strict attention to her home draperies. A dainty curtain or an artistic drapery lends tone and gives cheerfulness to a room as nothing else can. It is the first object to meet the eye and either makes or mars the home appearance. It surely, then, deserves the first consideration in your plans for

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MINES AND MINING

By H. MORTIMER LAMB

SALE OF THE LANARK CONCENTRATOR.

Last week I visited the little way station of Lowrie, just above Illecillewaet, on the C. P. R., once a very busy place, but now but for one family, entirely deserted. This family consists of Mr. J. E. Porritt, who since the Lillooet & Fraser River Goldfields suspended operations has been acting as caretaker for the company, and his wife and children. Some little time ago the aerial tramway was dismantled and purchased by the Molly Gibson Company, of Nelson, and the concentrator plant and building being now sold to the Payne Company, of Sandon, the services of even a caretaker are no longer required. The concentrator, like all the equipment at the ill-fated mine is in every respect efficient and well-designed, and it is housed in a building 50 x 130 feet, which is about to be torn down for the value of the heavy timbers is considerable. The machinery includes a rock-breaker, three sets of rolls, elevators, revolving screens, ten jigs, and four 6-foot Frue Vanners. The power was furnished by two 8-inch and two 16-inch horizontal turbines, developing 200 h.p. The nominal capacity of the mill is 100 tons in 24 hours. I was given to understand that Mr. Garde, manager of the Payne estimated that he had sufficient ore on the dumps at that mine the treatment of which by concentration would alone pay for the mill and its re-erection at Sandon, while there are 100,000 tons of ore in the backfillings.

THE TYEE COPPER CO., LIMITED

The last issue of the London Mining Journal contains the following reference to this Mount Sicker mine:

"This company was formed in April, 1900, for the purpose of acquiring certain copper gold mineral claims on Mount Sicker, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and known as the "Tyee," "Herbert," and "Magic Fraction" claims. These properties have been since, the present prospectus informs us, duly vested in the company, the consideration paid to the vendors, a development company, being 80,000 £1 shares. In April of last year a prospectus sought subscriptions for 20,000 shares. These have been allotted and are fully paid. The company claims to have spent nearly £20,000 in further development and machinery, etc. It is now proposed to purchase a site for a smelter at $20 an acre, with the right to take water from an adjacent lake, and to acquire certain contiguous claims. The purchase price, which is disclosed as well as the names of the owners and the moneys they are each to receive, appears reasonable. Subscription is now sought to an issue of 80,000 £1 shares, upon each of which a commission of 40 per cent., is to be paid. Inasmuch as it stated that the company's consulting engineer has made a calculation from which a profit of 30 per cent. per annum should be made on the total capital of £180,000 and that a sufficient body of ore has been proved to keep the smelter employed for two years, those who are fortunate to get in on the ground floor should not do amiss.

THE IRON DEPOSITS AT KITCHENER.

Advantage is being taken of the fine weather to prosecute the development operations at the Kitchener iron properties with all possible despatch, as work is to be suspended during the winter months. The development work so far on the property consists principally of diamond drilling and open cuts, which have proved the continuity of the veins of iron. At present two shafts are being sunk on a ledge of solid iron ore 20 feet in width, which runs from 65 to 75 per cent. in pure metallic iron. On the mountain on which the Montreal Syndicate's property is situated over 40 claims have been staked this season, on all of which veins of iron have been found. A number of prospectors at work in the vicinity.

THE DUNCAN MINES.

The first meeting of the Duncan United Mines, Limited, since the amalgamation and reconstruction, was held the other day in London. In addressing the the shareholders the chairman stated that 108,492 shares had been allotted up to September 27. Regarding the programme of work he said: "It is our intention to proceed at once with the development of the Poorman mine, and the necessary instructions have already been given to our engineer at Nelson. We propose in the meantime to limit our operations strictly to this object, and until this work has been done to expend none of our funds on the development of our other properties, with the object of keeping down expenses, both here and at Nelson, considerably, as well as the expenses of our staff generally. The Poorman mine is to be developed by sinking a shaft on the vein to a depth of 300 feet below the present workings, and by running three tunnels therefrom on the vein at depths of about 100 feet apart. The station for the shaft has already been excavated, and our engineer, Mr. Woakes, is commencing the sinking. We are having a new compressor plant installed, with a capacity of eight large or 24 small drills as may be required which can be worked either by water power or electric power from the West Kootenay Power Company, whose wires pass close to our mill. The compressor plant which we had before was so severely damaged by an accident that it was not advisable to repair it. The new plant is expected to be installed within forty days, and in the meantime an old compressor of small capacity, which we bought with the Poorman mine, will be used. Should the development of the mine at depth bear out the above results, we will then proceed to increase the mill capacity to forty stamps; but until it has been proved to our satisfaction no money will be spent upon additional equipment beyond that required for sinking the shaft. In the present workings of the mine there are several thousand tons of ore in sight, and the ends of the three lowest levels continue in good ore. We have an excellent showing of ore all along the sole of the lowest level, and it only requires a continuance of this ore at depth to ensure profit."

Regarding the Granite mine the chairman announced that it had been bought in by the company.

THE SITUATION AT ROSSLAND.

The resignation of Mr. Kadish, superintendent of the Northport smelter, followed by that of Mr. Bernard McDonald general manager of the Le Roi Company, is a significant circumstance. It means that, in spite of statements to the contrary, the directors who have by this time received Mr. Frecheville's report, have refused to endorse Mr. McDonald's policy, and probably the appointment of a new manager will also result in a gradual settlement of the labor troubles in the Rosland district. That this method of overcoming the difficulties of the situation was decided upon some time ago, might have been guessed at by Mr. Bratnober's statement to the press, but the complete resumption of operations at the big Rossland mines would be too satisfactory a consummation to make it worth while to criticise the somewhat roundabout manner by which it were brought about. While the removal of the Whittaker-Wright influence may for a time place a limitation on speculation in Le Roi shares on the London market, the operation of the mines on legitimate and business-like lines must eventually be attended with results which will do much to restore that confidence in the intrinsic merit of the properties which stock manipulation and jobbery in the past has impaired.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SLOCAN CITY DIVISION.

A correspondent sends me the following summary of developments in the Slocan mining division during October:

"The month has been notable for as nearly perfect weather as is good for mortals; and preparations for winter have been generally well advanced. Ore has been coming down very freely for a summer month; half a dozen mines and prospects being on the list, and the weekly totals heading the record week after week bringing the total for 1901 to 5,003 tons.

Ten Mile Creek shows some activity on the Iron Horse, the Enterprise mines on the point of starting their new mill and with a good crew at work underground. Several owners further up the creek have been surveying their properties.

"Twelve Mile Creek is quiet. The V. & M. people having shut down for the present and two other groups awaiting action under bond. The Myrtle group at the head of the creek will, however, be worked all winter by the owners, Tattersall Brothers, of Slocan.

"Springer Creek is as busy as ever. The new bunk house, cottages, etc., at the Arlington are now almost complete and models of their kind. The comfort and convenience of every one connected with this well managed mine is being thoroughly well looked after and, as the mining plant, ore bins, sorting houses, tramways, etc., were first put into shape, the company is to be congratulated on the first-class condition of the complete plant. Much of what has been said of the Arlington works might be repeated for the Recowilabi mines, which under the same general management are developing the Speculator group immediately above the Arlington.

"The Tamarac mines are busy with new buildings, etc., expecting a steady winter's development. The Bondholder and the Exchange will be worked under lease. The Ottawa has been leased and bonded for 18 months and the lessees have been busy for the past three weeks getting the outside work done to be ready for the first snowfall. The first payments have been made on the Erin, Peerless and Combination groups. These give the syndicate purchasing control of the big vein on Republic Hill, from Springs Creek to the Republic. No very important work on this is likely to be done before next summer.

"The Hampton group near the head of the creek has sent out another small shipment of six tons of its exceedingly rich ore.

The Monterey, at the extreme head of the creek, has shown up a 300 oz. pay streak.

"The statement is authoritatively made that the Chapleau, the Kilo Slocan and the Camp Mansfield properties have amalgamated. Why the Camp Mansfield properties are included is, I suppose, a question of 'haut finance,' as the capital of the new company is said to be £800,000. The Chapleau and Kilo properties adjoin and should be worked together; and if properly managed and not overburdened should prove profitable undertakings, but even with the assistance of the Joker to ask them to pay dividends on $4,000,000 is a little too much, beyond a joke, as it were.

"The Black Prince is under option to M. Morgues, of Paris. This property is looking well, this season's development having proved very satisfactory.

"Work is being continued on the Legal under the supervision of Mr. Balderston, one of the owners.

"Work in general continues to give satisfactory results. There is quite a little "smelter talk" rather premature, perhaps, but another season's active development may put the camp into such shape that the natural advantages at the foot of Slocan lake may be utilized for a big plant, with every prospect of success."

THE ATHABASCA TANGLE.

Nothing new has developed with respect to the tangle in which the Athabasca has got into, although word of a settlement is daily expected at the property. From a reliable source it has been learned that there is a breach between the Canadian and English shareholders in the company over the re-organization. It is said the English shareholders are desirous of re-organizing with a substantial assessment upon the company stock. The Canadian shareholders are represented as opposed to this course and as anxious to secure the control of the property from the English shareholders. Until these differences are adjusted it is said that nothing is likely to happen with respect to the deals which have been pending between the Athabasca and Venus and Exchequer companies.—Nelson Tribune.

PLACER MINING IN EAST KOOTENAY.

According to the Port Steele Prospector $6,500 worth of gold was recently recovered by two companies operating on Wild Horse creek, this being but a partial clean-up of an expected return of $20,000. Perry creek placers have already yielded $2,000, and the total output, it is expected, will amount to between $6,000 and $8,000, making the total output for the district about $26,000 or $28,000. This will be an increase of over 100 per cent. over last year's production.

PROPOSED REFINERY AT TRAIL.

Mr. W. H. Aldridge of the Trail smelter, is reported to have stated that the chief difficulty feared by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the matter of the operation of a refinery is the supply of ores. It is not suggested that the necessary tonnage is not in the country, but the men who control it do not appear to be any too favorably inclined toward the refinery project and so far have not evinced any desire to contract for the delivery of their ores to the Canadian smelter and refinery. It is said the mining men resident in Nelson are now discussing how best to guarantee the necessary tonnage. The tonnage is the first consideration of the refinery promoters and any bonus which may be offered by rival bidders for the refinery will be a secondary matter. This of course all sounds plausible enough, but after all the establishment and operation of a refinery is merely a business matter. If the promoters of the project, whatever interests they represent, whether C. P. R. or those of any other corporation, can offer greater inducements to mine owners to influence the local smelting and refining of ores, then and not otherwise British Columbia ores will be treated at home. Patriotic considerations or sentiments do not enter into the calculation at all. If with the added advantage of a substantial government bonus local works cannot compete with refineries in the United States then evidently the time is not ripe for the establishment of this branch of industry in the province.

THE LOCAL STOCK MARKET.

The market is absolutely featureless, and the weakness prevailing last week continues, while speculation in Toronto has been restricted chiefly to dealings in Republic or Ontario mines. In Rossland Rambler remains firm and steady at 50 to 52. There have also been dealings in Centre Star at from 43½ to 45, and in Winnipeg at from 6¾ to 7. Cariboo McKinney has not recovered from the slump of ten days ago, and several sales are reported at 17; bids have been as low as 12. If the decline is merely due to bear manipulations, as reported, a speedy and early recovery may be looked for. Payne during the week has sold at 15¾ and at this price is undoubtedly a fairly good speculation. Fairview Corporation has advanced to 4 on favorable reports from the mine and the knowledge that no further calls will be levied.

SIGNALLING IN INDIA.

Difficulties That Natives Must Surmount To Become Proficient.

From Army and Navy Gazette.

The question of improving the efficiency of signalling in the native cavalry in India is an important one, and judging by the reports of recent years, there is room for improvement. The fact is, signalling of the standard required now-a-days presents greater difficulties to any native, however intelligent, which are easily comprehensible. Both in sending and receiving it must always be remembered that the native signaller is at a great disadvantage, by reason of the fact that he is working in an unknown tongue, even though he has with much labor learnt the alphabet; and when abbreviations are employed this difficulty is not diminished, as he practically never understands the context. In cavalry, moreover, the class of man whose intelligence is of an order to make him a good signaller is, as a rule, not inclined thereby to sacrifice his prospects of promotion by taking up this branch, which offers little in return for a great deal of extra work. This has recently been recognised, and a recent general order aims at improving the conditions for the native cavalry soldier. Signallers will be regarded more as specialists than they have been; they will escape a good deal of irksome duty and may devote more time to the constant practice which is necessary for real proficiency. A more generous rate of extra pay for trained men is all that appears to be required to complete the improvement in the position of these men; and the increased cost might well be expected to give an adequate return in increase of efficiency.

DISLIKE DOG IMMIGRANTS

Are Given the Cold Shoulder By Customs in the Old Country.

From Montreal Witness.

Bitter are the complaints frequently heard from travelers returning from Europe regarding the inspection of their baggage by the custom house officials on this side of the water. But their troubles are as nothing compared with those in store for the tourist who innocently arrives at Liverpool with a dog among his or her belongings. A lady and gentleman recently left Canadian shores at almost a moment's notice for a prolonged visit to England, accompanied by their faithful canine pet. Their friends are now receiving long letters from the couple descriptive of the endless complications occasioned by their possession of the dog. First they were obliged to stay in Liverpool two days until certain papers were made out authorizing the dog to come off the ship. Next they had to spend a day in London to wait for the signing of some more papers relative to the future abode of the dog. On reaching the country town where they had hoped to take a couple of rooms, they found themselves under the necessity of renting a furnished house since, according to the dog license they now possess, the dog must undergo six months' isolation, and hotels, flats, barracks were particularly specified as not suitable for places of isolation. Finally they discovered that when they wanted the dog's company for a walk he could only go with them with his head in a wire cage muzzle.

The source of all this trouble is a diminutive specimen of the black and tan terrier breed; is by no means of a noble strain, and has almost reached the allotted span of a dog's years.

Last year passengers on the SS. Vancouver used to amuse themselves with a fat little red-colored dog that had originally sailed for England with his regiment, the Leinsters. At Liverpool however, the authorities would not let him land since the regiment could not produce the necessary license. The soldiers had to proceed on their way and the dog was left behind. He returned with the vessel to Montreal, but on arrival there was no one to claim him, and accordingly the dog once more sailed for England, having by this time become quite attached to the ship's officers. His subsequent fate is unknown to the present writer who, however, must remark that had he been a good little story-book dog he would long ago have pined away and died.

Most people have a vague idea that there is generally some bother to be encountered when taking a dog to the Old Country. But until they have actually tried the experiment they little realize what that bother is. In the first place though the owner probably thinks he is about to confer a boon on his friends and relatives on the other side by taking over a dog which he has specially trained and brought up, the British board of agriculture are quite of another opinion, and if the throwing of obstacles in the way will deter the enthusiast they do not spare one.

We are not now speaking of the individual who is suddenly called upon to set sail, and takes a favorite dog along trusting to luck to settle matters at Liverpool and without involving the steamship company for their voluntary or involuntary connivance.

We are thinking of the individual who has planned his journey months ahead and, after mature deliberation, declares he cannot under any circumstances be parted from his dog and will therefore take him over. The steamship company will tell the owner they charge from ten to fifteen dollars for the conveyance of the dog, but that first the owner must produce a license which he will have secured on application to the British board of agriculture at 4 Whitehall, Place, London, that is, if the board does not refuse to issue it.

He will be shown a printed form from which he learns that the board of agriculture by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts of 1894 and 1896' do order the prohibition of importation of dogs.' The prospective traveler may be somewhat comforted to learn that the board of agriculture has not been expressly constituted for the sole purpose of being a source of annoyance to all the owners of pet dogs, for it is stated:

The disease of rabies in dogs and of hydrophobia in man, which remains prevalent in almost all parts of the world, has become practically extinct in England and the regulations of the board are designed to prevent itis reintroduction.'

Still the man is not human who will not believe that while the regulations are eminently commendable in the case of the other fellow's dogs, they are absurd in the case of his own healthy, intelligent animal.

After some perusal of the form he comprehends that he must make the application for the license himself in good time, stating the breed, sex, age, color of the dog, the country from which it is brought and the port at which it is proposed to land.

So far, so good, but then comes the crucial regulation which is to be the souce of all his future woes.

He learns that on landing, the dog must undergo a period of detention and isolation, and moreover, that before getting the license the owner must state the place of isolation and the route by which the dog is to be moved to the place of detention. He learns that there are two forms of license to be had, form A and form B. Form A requires the detention of the dog for six months and is only issued where arrangements have previously been made for the detention of the dog for that period at an isolation station approved by the board at the expense of the owner and at his risk. At the present time the only isolation station so approved is a dog sanatorium in Surrey. Form B is issued to an applicant who can declare he has personally had charge of his dog at least three months previously. It requires the detention of the dog for a period of six months on some suitable private premises to be specified by the applicant and to be under the supervision of the officers of the board. On the production of a certificate by a veterinary surgeon that the dog is not affected with rabies, the board will consider an application for the release of the dog after 90 days.

Under license Form B the applicant's private place of residence is recorded in most instances as a suitable place of detention, provided, however, that he is the householder, and no other dogs are there. Hotels, flats, lodgings, barracks, are not regarded as suitable. When the dog is exercised, etc., he must be muzzled with a wire cage muzzle and be in charge of a competent person. The dog cannot be moved from his place of detention to other premises without a further license from the board.

Under such circumstances one is not surprised that dogs do not yet number among Canadian exports. However, every now and again a beloved dog does cross the briny deep to Liverpool, proving the old adage that love triumphs over every obstacle. On an average some four or five dogs annually cross from Canada by each of the passenger steamship lines.

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Best screened sack coal, $6.00 per ton.
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Weight and measure guaranteed.
82 Store street. Telephone 144. 88 Government street. Telephone 404.

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Will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 11th day of November, 1901, at 3 p. m.

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Total length, 600 feet.
Width of roadway, 24 feet, the bridge to be suitable for highway and heavy tramway traffic.
Full information can be obtained after September 23rd inst., at the office of C. H. Topp, city engineer.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
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WIGS SWITCHES, CURLS, ETC.

Combings made up in any style. Theatrical and Masquerade Wigs to let. Country orders promptly attended to. Hairdressing, Shampooing, Face Massage. A large stock of hair and ornaments; also Fringe Nets always kept on hand.

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55 Douglas St., near Fort.

NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned carrying on business as Auctioneers at 58 Broad street, Victoria, B. C., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by William Jones alone to whom all accounts are to be paid and by whom all debts will be discharged.

ARTHUR G. CRANE,
WILLIAM JONES.

Victoria, 31st Oct., 1901.

Save your Shoes! Between leather-food and leather-poison, there's an expensive difference. Double wear results from using—

SLATER SHOE POLISH

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If you have a Cold

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

is not an experiment. You know exactly what you're taking. It is not a mixture of drugs whose names you can hardly pronounce and of whose properties you are ignorant. It is a purely native remedy made from the natural red spruce gum and is the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles. Do not turn your back on a good thing, but send to the nearest drug store for a 25 cent bottle.

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From 57 YATES STREET to 92 GOVERNMENT STREET, next door to Thomas & Grant.

Strictest attention to all orders entrusted to us in our line and satisfaction guaranteed.

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BARBER BROS.

51 Yates Street.

Fancy Goods, Toys, Etc.

RUBBER STAMPS

Will be found at 95 Government Street, next door to B. C. Market.

GENUINE BARGAINS

A fine assortment of
LADIES' MANICURE SETS
CURLING IRON SETS
LADIES' AND GENTS' PURSES
To be sold at prices—well, call in and satisfy yourselves. As we are going out of this line, they must be cleared. They are of finest quality.
THE B. C. DRUG STORE.
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81 CORMORANT STREET.

Importers and Dealers in

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Waltham Watch Co., Elgin Watch Co
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Will be sold by us until further notice at prices 10 per cent lower than departmental stores, either in Montreal or Toronto, and will duplicate any invoice of theirs at above reduction. WATCH JOBBING DEPARTMENT will be conducted strictly on Toronto prices. The best of material only used, and a full staff of first-class workmen employed. All work guaranteed twelve months. STODDART'S JEWELLERY STORE. 63 Yates Street.

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63 BROAD STREET.

Dealer in

STOVES, RANGES and KITCHEN FURNITURE of all kinds.
Plumbing and gas-fitting orders receive prompt attention.
Tin roofing and sheet-iron work. Airtight stoves a specialty.

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

Through Line from Skagway to Atlin, White Horse, Big Salmon, Dawson and Yukon River Points.

During the open season of navigation on the Yukon river which extends from the middle of May to the middle of October, the British Yukon Navigation Co.'s river steamers connect directly with the trains at White Horse, giving daily service to Stewart river, Dawson, etc.

Special steamer makes regular runs from White Horse to Hootalinqua and Big Salmon mines.

Connections made at Dawson for all Lower Yukon river points, including St. Michael's and Nome.

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For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

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TIME TABLE.
Effective October 15th, 1901.

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S. S. Amur leaves Victoria October 24th, 11 p. m.
S. S. Amur leaves Vancouver October 25th, 8 p. m.

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.

S. S. Charmer leaves Victoria daily 1 a.m.
S. S. Yosemite leaves Vancouver daily at 1:15 p. m.

NORTHERN B. C. COAST ROUTE.

S. S. Willapa and S. S. Tees leaves Victoria 11 p. m., 1st and 15th of month. Leaves Vancouver 2 p. m. 2nd and 16th of month.
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VICTORIA-NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE

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Calling at Mayne, Stevenson and Gulchon

NEW WESTMINSTER-CHILLIWACK ROUTE.

Steamer Beaver.
Leave New Westminster Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m.
Leave Chilliwack Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 7 a. m., calling at Fraser River landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.

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Leave New Westminster 3 p. m. daily, except Saturday, 2 p.m.
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Leave Victoria 1st, 10th and 20th day of month, for Port Renfrew, Carmanah, Clayoose, Dodgers Cove, Ecole, Alberni, Sechart Uclulet, Clayoquot and Ahouset, for Cape Scott and intermediate ports on 20th day of each month.
This company reserves the right to change this time table at any time without notice.
For particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to nearest agent or

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Parisian, Allan Line, Nov. 23rd Nov. 24th
Ionian, Allan Line.... Nov. 30th. Dec. 1st

From Portland.
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Dominion, Dominion Line .....Nov. 23rd

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Lucania, Cunard Line .....Nov. 16th
Oceanic, White Star Line .....Nov. 13th
Teutonic, White Star Line .....Nov. 20th
Philadelphia, American Line .... Nov. 13th
St. Paul, American Line .....Nov. 20th
Columbia, Hamburg American....Nov. 13th
Cassee, N. G. Lloyd .....Nov. 14th
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse ....Nov. 19th

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S. S. ALAMEDA sails for Honolulu, Saturday Nov. 2, p.m.
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England's New Coal Supply

Description of Workings in Kent Where Deposit Was Lately Struck.

The Part of an Immense Field Stretching Across to France.

From London Times.

At the works of the Kent Collieries Corporation, which may be seen by any traveler on the Southeastern Railway from Folkestone to Dover on the sea side of the line just before the train enters the tunnel under the Shakespeake Cliff, I was this afternoon permitted to see the winning of the first block of coal raised from the Kent coal field. That there is coal in Kent is of course, no new discovery. Geologists have long held the opinion that beneath the south-eastern portion of the country there lies a great coal field which forms part of the great field, or series of fields, that stretches from Pembroke and South Wales through Somerset to the Pas de Calais, in France, and on to Westphalia. Some ten or twelve years ago this opinion was experimentally justified by Mr. Brady, who sunk a bore hole in a position only 50 yards from the present hole to a depth of 2,200 feet, and proved the existence of a number of seams of coal of thicknesses varying from an inch or two up to four feet. But the tests with which he worked were obsolete, as things go now, and he was only able to bring up the various strata through which he passed in a state of fine powder or mud, from which the coal had to be picked out in small particles. Somehow or other such a demonstration is not entirely convincing to the ordinary man. He feels, justifiably, that by such means it is scarcely possible to get the thickness of a seam with any degree of accuracy, and if he be of a suspicious nature he may reflect how easy it would be for an artful individual to "salt" this bore hole or the material it yields with a little pulverized coal. But the case is different when a solid lump of coal is brought to light, and therefore it is to the achievement of this object that the engineers of the Kent Coal Company have of late been devoting all their energies. Unfortunately, they have had to contend witih many difficulties and accidents.

The pit at which operations are now being carried on is known as No. 2 and is of the unusually large size of 20 feet in diameter. When the present engineer Mr. Florence O'Driscoll, began work on it, about a year ago, it had been sunk to a depth of 611 feet, and by last May this had been increased to 1,100 feet. Then an accident delayed progress for a long time, besides costing a great deal of money. The clutch of an old winding engine broke, letting down into the pit a long length of steel wire, which in its fall smashed the pumping gear at the bottom of the shaft, so that the pit was drowned out. When it was pumped dry again it was determined to put down a ten-inch bore hole from the 1,100 feet level, coal being expected to lie within the next 100 feet. This hole was started nearly a month ago with the aid of a calyx drill. This is an instrument whose cutting edges are composed simply of steel teeth, no diamonds or other specially hard substance being employed. These teeth form the bottom of a hollow cylinder which may be as much as 10 feet long, and the purpose of which is to contain the solid core cut out by the drill from the material in which it is employed. To the top of this cylinder a number of hollow steel rods, 2½ inches in diameter, are attached, by means of which the cutting edge is slowly rotated from the surface and the core barrel is drawn up for the examination of its contents. When desired the action of this drills to chip away the rock with which it comes in contract in a series of jerks, just as a stonemason chips away stone with his chisel. Water is forced down the hollow tube in order to wash away the material broken away by the steel teeth and the appearance of this water as it issues from the top of the hole, gives warning of any change in the character of the strata.

About ten o'clock this morning I descended the pit and saw the operations. The bore hole was as it was left a few day before, except that it had been lined. Its total depth from the surface was 1,182 feet 3 inches. The rock in which the drill was working was a hard sandy shale; but good progress was made, and by 2 o'clock, when the drill was withdrawn in order that the contents of the core barrell might be examined, the depth had been increased 6 feet all but an inch, but no signs of coal had been found, though there were indications of a change in the strata.

After a brief interval on the surface for luncheon, we again descended, and the drill was restarted with a new and sharpened cutter. For some time things went on as before, but suddenly, just before 4 o'clock a welcome change was noticed in the water issuing from the drill, which became blackish in color, the drill was immediately lifted out, and a new cutting tool was fitted, which was of thinner metal and provided with a larger number of teeth, being thus better adapted to cutting through a friable material like coal than the other cutter, which was intended for hard rock. With this a further two feet was sunk before solid rock was again encountered. When this happened the drill was again taken up, and the contents of the core barrel were extracted. Drilling was again resumed in the hope that this rock might prove to be the "parting" indicated in Mr. Brady's borings as separating two seams of coal; but, when I left the pit at 7 o'clock and work was stopped, this point was still undecided; for the drill, though it had progressed several inches, was still in hard material, which was not coal, whatever its nature may prove to be when the core is brought up and examined tomorrow. The total depth by which the hole, by the aid of calyx drill, was deepened in the day was well over eight feet.

The two feet of soft material which were responsible for the discoloration of the water were not obtained in one solid core, after all, but were broken up into several pieces. On these, however, when they were brought to the surface a satisfactory verdict was pronounced by Prof. Etheridge, the company's geological expert, who declared the material to be veritably coal containing several species of characteristic plants. The depth at which this coal was found was 1,188 feet 7 inches.

As was mentioned before, when the work was stopped in the pit the night before, it was thought that the drill might prove to be in the "parting" stated by Mr. Brady to divide the top seam into two parts, and, as it turned out, only a few inches did remain between the bottom of the bore hole and a second deposit of coal. If this could have been known beforehand, doubtless those few inches would have been bored last night. Such foreknowledge, however, was impossible, and those in charge of the operations, after eight hours in the pit, did not feel disposed for any gambling in futures of this sort, while I who had been down with them all the day was quite willing to accept their views. Early the next morning the drill reached the bottom of the "parting," which proved to be 18 inches thick. The net result of yesterday's work has therefore been to indicate with as much certainty as is attainable without ocular demonstration, the existence of a second seam of coal about 22 inches thick, and 18 inches below the former; but of course nothing can be said about its character till the core has been raised and examined. This will probably be effected as soon as the drill has passed through the soft bed of clay in which it is now and has reached a hard stratum in which the "grouting" can jam. The intention of the engineers is to continue boring for another 100 feet or 200 feet, in which distance there are several seams, according to Mr. Brady's results, for, pending the completion of a pump house now in progress some distance up the shaft, nothing can be done towards sinking the pit to a greater depth, which is the object they have immediately in view.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that, in a pit of this kind, where they are believed to be many seams to choose from, it by no means follows that the highest ones are those which can be most advantageously worked. The presence of water in large quantities, for example, might determine an engineer to leave untouched an upper seam of excellent quality and suitable thickness and to devote his attention to one several hundred feet lower, but freer from water.

A PRISON GRAVEYARD.

Where The Criminals Are Buried Under Newgate Pavement.

From Lloyds Weekly Newspaper.

Of all the dark pages in the annals of crime none touch so dark and tragic a side of human nature as that connected with the graveyard in Newgate. In view of the famous prison's approaching demolition, the experiences of a prison grave-digger, though necessarily somewhat gruesome, are full of interest. Beneath rough and uneven flagstones, heavily cemented together, with neither epitaph nor mark of recognition, beyond a rude initial, have been deposited, since the passing of the Private Executions Act of 1868, the bodies of scores of murderers—male and female—who have expiated their crimes on the scaffold within the gloomy walls. The popular idea that, by the action of quicklime, in which they are interred, the bodies of murderers are completely destroyed in the course of a few hours, is fallacious. On the contrary, skulls and other bony structures of the body are repeatedly unearthed when occasion arises for the reopening of a grave. A glimpse into "Bird Cage Walk," by which name the burial ground is commonly designated, on an execution morning reveals the grave diggers at their sombre task. The coroner's jury pass the scene on their route to the scaffold to view the body of the executed felon. The sacking spread over the mounds of earth on either side of the open grave—the depth of which is some six feet—conceals from view what remains of any old bodies disinterred by the diggers. The bags contain the quicklime with which the shell of plain deal, painted black, is filled before being silently lowered into the grave. The lid of the shell is perfogated with a number of holes, and buckets of water are thrown upon it to quicken the lime, and, with the refilling of the grave, the careful cementing of the disturbed stone flags, and the carving into the stone work of the well immediately above of the initial letter of hte murderer's name, the work of the prison sexton ends. What will be done with these graves when the jail is pulled down is a matter of speculation. No definite date can be fixed at present when the scheme for demolishing Newgate and the erecting on its site of the new Central Criminal Courts will begin; but in all probability the long-delayed work will be commenced in the autumn of 1902 or the early part of 1903. Until the necessary structural alterations now in active operation at the old military prison at Brixton are completed and the establishment is fit for the reception of prisoners, the accommodation afforded now by Newgate cannot be dispensed with. It is understood that the contract with regard to Brixton jail expires in July, 1902. Owing to Holloway jail being crowded out, Newgate has been occupied during the whole of the vacation, as many as 96 men having been under detention in one week. Dating as far back as the reign of King John, Newgate has experienced many changes. The old jail, which fell into ruins, was rebuilt by Lord Mayor Whittington's executors in 1422. Hise statue, with the historical cat, representing Liberty, subsequently ornamented, with other statues, the exterior walls of the jail. The Newgate of today contains 130 cells, built about 60 years ago. There was added shortly afterwards a female wing, consisting of 60 or 70 cells, but they have long been disused. The prison contains about 25 plaster casts of the heads of murderers after execution. The axe is shown that was supplied (though never used) for the decapitation of the Cato Street conspirators—Thistlewood and four others—executed in 1820; the fetters that, according to tradition, were worn by the notorious Jack Sheppard after his marvelous escape from the jail in 1725; and a set of pinioning straps in which O'Donnell, the Fenian, was hanged for the murder on the high seas of Carsey, the informer in connection with the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin. With the fall of Newgate, executions will in future take place at Brixton prison.

Maud—What makes you treat Jack so coldly? You used to find him so interesting. Marie—Didn't you know I am engaged to him now?—Town and Country.

Mrs. Flatte—She isn't a very good manager, is she? Mrs. Finde—No, indeed. Why she had to buy four extra turkeys so as not to waste the dressing she had made for one.—Harper's Bazaar.

Young wife—I received today a beautiful diploma from the cooking school—on parchment—and I've celebrated by making you this dish. Now, just guess what it is.

Young husband (chewing on his burnt omelet)—The diploma.

Brackett—They say you're financially embarrassed. Do you owe a very large amount?

Crackett—I don't owe anything, but there are several people who owe me, and I haven't the courage to ask for it.

There is nothing in the world more delightful that a drink of good whiskey—and Jesse Moore is good whiskey.

The Soldiers Of France

Review of a Hundred Thousand Troops Made a Brilliant Sight.

But in Practical Warfare the Manoeuvres Would Be Useless.

The following is a description of the huge review of French troops that took place before the Czar of Russia in September.

Paris, Sept. 29.—The review which took place last week on the vast plain north of Rheims in the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Russia may possibly have been surpassed on two occasions in France, as far as actual numbers are concerned. The review by Napoleon I. of the arms concentrated at Boulogne-sur-Mer for the invasion of England in August, 1804, is said to have been more numerous than that which defiled before the Czar and President Loubet at Betheny last week, and it is a record that the allied forces reviewed by Czar Alexander I. on the plain of Vertus, near Rheimes, on September 10, 1815, included 150,000 men, but it is doubtful if this figure is accurate—probably 100,000 would be nearer the truth. According to the official count on paper there were 150-000 present at the review last week, but as closely as could be calculated on the spot by military men familiar with movements of large bodies of troops the actual numbers that marched past the imperial stand were 137,000 men, 20,000 horses and 418 guns—a force twice as large as that with which Napoleon won the victory of Austerlitz, almost twice as large as that with which he lost the day at Waterloo, and about the size of the army under Napoleon III at Sedan.

The opposing feature of the day was the dense massing together of the troops composing each army corps, so that army corps became the units of the entire movement—an arrangement of grouping which, together with the happy configuration of the ground, which rises on a broad inclined plane for a distance of eight miles in front of the tribunes enabled the whole army to be seen at one glance. From a spectacular point of view the sight of these masse army corps was superb. The broad sheen of bayonets, advancing and undulating like gigantic waves, the expanse of glittering yellow helmets of the serried cavalry divisions, and the pale, smoky blue tones of the artillery—guns and all in the French batteries being painted—were a revelation as a color scheme. It was a soft grey day, with occasional flitting showers alternating with brief outbursts of bright sunshine. The dazzling white and scarlet burnouses of the escort of Arab horsemen which preceded the Czar as he rode beside the carriage door of the Czarina on his fine bay mare, during the inspection of the troops previous to the review, brought out the qualities of the more sombre tones, while the large signal balloon, from which floated streamers of colored bunting 50 feet in length, hovered high above the whole picture, and the red, white and blue standards of the regiments rising above the sheets of bayonets seemed like poppies and bluebells from fields of wheat.

The march past was highly effective. The men were in campaigning dress, wearing their long blue overcoats, with knapsacks, haversacks and heavy loads of tin cooking utensils. The rifles, with fixed bayonets, were carried at the slope over the right shoulder, and the red trousers were tucked in black leather leggings. For 15 days the men had been performing work in muddy, rainy weather during the grand manoeuvres, quite as fatiguing as campaigning in actual war. They looked strong and wiry and were in fine spirits. The French soldier has a certain irrepressible individuality about him that at first sight may seem to indicate slackness of discipline, which is not nearly as rigid as in the German army. For instance, many of the infantrymen would look over their shoulders to try and catch glimpse of the Czar. The wiry, elastic, jerky steps of the little "plon-plon" are much less impressive when seen at close quarters than the stiff, measured tread of the German foot soldier. This is increased by the loose-fitting, badly-tailored trousers and overcoats of the French infantry. The French kepis is also an impracticable headdress. It is uncomfortable. It affords no protection against the sun, and, during a heavy rain, acts as a sort of gutter to conduct water down the soldier's neck. As an individual the French infantryman is not a picturesque sight, but the sight of a French army massed together in groups of 20,000 is most imposing.

The regiment band of each army corps was assembled at the head of each column so that 500 performers supplied the music while the troops were marching past. Two brigades, each composed of two regiments, marched abreast, and the width of the column was that of four regiments marching in massed columns of double companies. At the head of each regiment were the regimental colors—four standards abreast at equal intervals—and as these passed the reviewing stand, the Czar and Czarina and President Loubet rose to their feet and saluted them. Behind the regimental colors came the pet dogs of each regiment, usually yellow, white or brown griffons or shepherd dogs. Following each regiment were the 12 cyclists riding their wheels. The grouping of all the bands of a whole army corps under one leader is very effective. The united bands of the first army corps that marched past played the solemn stirring march of "La Sambre et Meuse," which came into vogue when Carnot, "the Organizer of Victory," sent forth the improvised battalions of citizen soldiers to the eastern frontier. The next army corps march past to the air of "La Fille du Regiment." This so pleased the Czar that he turned to President Loubet and exclaimed: "Ah! What a splendid march!" and then leaning toward General Andre, Minister of War, remarked: "General, I wish you would send me that arrangement of 'La Fille du Regiment,' so that I can have it played by the bands of the guard." The twentieth army corps, comprising the famous eleventh division—the "division de fer," composed of picked men and seasoned men quartered nearest to the German frontier—marched past to the tune of "Le Pere la Victoire," the familiar refrain of which was caught up in the tribunes by thousands of voices and sung during the defile. The divisions of riflemen in their dark sombre dress, grouped together as one army corps, were headed by their bugle bands, all playing the inspiriting "Stil-Brahim."

The field and horse batteries, as they came by behind their respective army corps of cavalry divisions, presented, from a technical point of view, the bouquet of the whole spectacle. In the judgment of Russian and other foreign officers present, the artillery is far ahead of any other branch of the service in the French army, and is described by competent authorities as the most formidable artillery in the world. There were 418 guns in all—twice as many as Napoleon had at Waterloo. There was one battery of siege artillery provided with the effective gun of 155 millimetres calibre. The other battery were mostly of the 75 millimetre calibre—the type of gun which so struck the attention of the Czar during the manoeuvres that he rode up to a lieutenant commanding a section of the field battery and desired him to explain the mechanism of the piece. After this had been done, and when the gun was fired, the Czar exclaimed: "Why, there is not a trace or recoil. It is wonderful! You can keep on firing without stopping to repoint. It is the best field gun I have ever seen.

The French cavalry is splendidly horsed. The strong, sturdy chargers of the cuirassiers and dragoons, with long, wiry legs and frames giving at once endurance and speed, are ideal animals for war. The highly bred horses of the chasseurs of cheval and hussars seem a trifle light, and it is doubtful if they could resist the impact of a charge of heavier men, mounted on heavier horses, like the coarser but more bony animals of the Russian or German hussars. Considering the short term of military service in France the cavalrymen ride well, and on the whole are fairly good horsemen. Nothing could be more picturesque than the final charge which terminated the review. The four cavalry divisions of 16,000 sabres, all told, having taken up their positions at a mile distant from the tribunes, General Brugere, Generalissimo of the French army, personally assumed command. The order was given by point of the sabre, and the charge began. It was splendidly executed. The 128 squadrons, moving slowly at first, increased speed to a swift hand gallop until within 60 yards of the reviewing stand when they suddenly drew up at a halt, officers saluting with their sabres, and standard bearers lowering their colors in honor of the Czar.

BROKE HIS TOOTH.

Customer of London Restaurant Meets With Curious Accident.

An extraordinary suit has been decided in London against the Lyons restaurants in favor of a man who claims to have lost his false teeth through his patronage of one of the establishments.

The plaintiff set forth in duly ponderous legal language that he had gone into the place and ordered a mutton pie. Concealed between the crusts of the indigestion-maker was a button. A bite on the button broke the false teeth and the plaintiff was compelled to consume liquid food, causing him both bodily and mental suffering. The court held that buttons had no place in the economy of well-regulated pie bakeries and assessed the firm damages in the sum of £5, an amount regarded as sufficient to meet the bill for a new set of teeth. Joseph Lyons, the chief partner in the restaurant firm, was a guest of Sir Thomas Lipton during the yacht races at New York in 1889, and is noted among New York society women for his remarkable anecdotes.

SOLDIERS OF THE KAISER

A Different Man Than He Is Popularly Supposed to Be.

From Country Gentleman.

One must not place too much reliance in the various articles on the men who wear the Kaiser's coat which have recently appeared in the English press. This is the day of impressionism, and the characteristics of the German soldier are of too solid a nature to be judged by a nodding acquaintance. I remember my first meeting with an infantry man on duty; he was a sentry outside the house of his colonel, if I remember rightly. Evidently that officer was away, for his appearance came as a rude shock to my preconceived ideas of what a unit in the "finest army in the world" should be. He stood, or rather lolled, by the side of his black and white striped sentry box, his head slunk in his shoulders, his chest contracted, his legs bent at the knee, and his rifle clasped in his arms in a manner which made the passer-by fervently pray it was not loaded. If that's the much-vaunted German soldier, give me our despised militiaman," thought I. How unfair to the Kaiser's army as a whole would it have been had I formed my judgment upon this single specimen.

It is a curious fact that the German soldier off duty does not carry that unmistakable military appearance which seems to stick to our men even after they leave the colors. It may be that a short service system of three years at most has not time to leave its inefaceable mark. The officers are different, broad-shouldered and upright almost to a man, they are the beau ideal of what the officer should be, although this effect is often only obtained by corsets and padded shoulders. Perhaps the worst fault of the German officer is that he feels his position acutely, he never forgets that he is a soldier, an officer, altogether a superior being, and he desires that not only his own men, but the civilians with whom he comes into contact, should always remember it too. He easily feels himself insulted, and when once his "honor" has been touched he is not happy till reparation has been made. This often causes him to make himself ridiculous, and sometimes occasions those tragic incidents which would not be tolerated for a moment in England. However, he is a thorough soldier. He takes his profession seriously; but it must not be thought that he is therefore merely a student of military problems. He is as fond of society and the pleasures of life as his English brother, but, as a general rule, his pastimes are less expensive. Polo he does not play; he is unacquainted with the pleasures of the chase as understood in England, and he does not often live near a racecourse, so that the Sport of Kings is out of his reach, although when he has the opportunity he is as keen a sportsman as the most ardent turfite could wish. Nevertheless, the German lieutenant is always considered the personification of the irresponsible enjoyment of life. With the ladies he is irresistible, and he regards himself so. As he walks along the street with a pretty girl by his side he seems to say, "Isn't she lucky to have me as an escort?" The only man of whom the subaltern stands in awe is the colonel.

Between the private and the officer an impassible gulf is fixed. The officer may have gone to school with one of his men who really belongs to a higher social grade, but he must not forget that in the army the private is the inferior of the officer. Too much sport is no doubt bad, but the total absence of such games as football and cricket prevents officers and men mingling with that camaraderie which is so marked a feature of British military life, and which has so beneficial an effect on the field of battle. The non-com. is even more the backbone of the German army than of the British, for the sergeant is usually a man who makes soldiering his career, and has most to do with licking the raw material into shape. Much is heard of the brutality of the sergeant, and although it iis considerably exaggerated, that officer has the power of making a recruit's life unbearable, and if he is an uneducated, bad-tempered man, he often drives the refined one-year soldier to the point of mutiny. The German private must have no pride; he is merely a unit in the Kaiser's army, and as such is often called upon to do the most menial offices. He is poorly paid, and his food, though ample, is none too appetising, so the recruit always rejoices when he can join a battalion quartered in a town in which he has friends or relatives. As regards manners the Einjahriger is of course superior to the average Tommy, as he belongs to a higher social class, but it is idle to say that he is far more temperate when he lives in a country in which a capacity for quaffing an unlimited quantity of lager is regarded rather in the light of an accomplishment than otherwise. His clothes fit badly, and he is not smart in our sense of the term. But the sentry mentioned above must not be regarded as the type of German soldier, as a visit to the parade ground will easily demonstrate. He is taught to think for himself, yet he is under iron discipline and regulations which must not be broken. His traditions are different from ours; he is always a keen soldier, but without that dash of the sportsman which makes a British soldier such a fine comrade in a tight place. In spite of his training he has not the ready adaptability of Tommy; but he is a fine fellow nevertheless, and when it comes to the crucial test the world will discover that his sterling qualities far outweigh his faults.

Miss Trust—What would you say of a man who does nothing all the evening but make sheep's eyes?

Miss Behave—I simply wouldn't waste my time with such a muttonhead.

His Daughter—I can't go there without a chaperon.

Mr. Struckoyle—Well, you get it, whatever it is, and let 'em send me the bill.

She—Would you hesitate before marrying a woman for her money?

He—Oh, no. A man who is marrying a woman for her money has no time to lose.

Mr. Johnsing, yo' play classical music?

No, sah, I don't play in no class; I play solos.

Why do you say he is a man of no judgment? Because, when he finds a dialect story that amuses him he tries to read it aloud to his friends. Chicago Post.

Pale, Anaemic Young Women

Anaemia, or thin, watery blood, is increasing to an alarming extent among the school girls and young women of our land. Pale gums, tongue and eyelids, muscular weakness, inability for exertion, deficient appetite, impaired digestion, short breath, palpitation of the heart, attacks of vomiting, swooning, hysteria and irregularities of the feminine organs are among the unmistakable symptoms of anaemia, or poor quality of blood.

Anaemic persons are frequently said to be going into a decline, and as a fact do usually contract consumption or some fatal constitutional disease if they neglect to restore normal vigor. Fresh air, sunlight, moderate exercise and the regular use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food after each meal will restore new vitality to the body and new color to the cheek of any anaemic person. Gradually and thoroughly it forms new red corpuscles in the blood and wins back perfect health and strength.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Agents wanted for Dr. Chase's Last and Complete Receipt Book.

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For Basketball, at 75c each

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ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 YATES STREET CORNER BROAD

ASTHMA CURED FREE!

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure In All Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

Write Your Name and Address Plainly.

There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-sized bottle."

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER,
Rabbi of Cong. Bnai Israel.
New York, Jan. 3, 1901.

Drs. Taft Bros'. Medicine Co.,

Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

Avon Springs, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease. Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co. Feb. 5, 1901.

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-sized bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

Home address, 235 Rivington street,

S. RAPHAEL,
67 East 120th St., New York City.

Trial Bottle Sent Absolutely Free on Receipt of Postal

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City.

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Root and Feed Cutters.
Gang, Sulky and Walking Plows.
Fanning Mills, Cider Mills.
Potatoe Diggers, Etc., Etc.

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is now fully complete with seasonable goods for the Cold and Rainy Weather. The Tiger Brand, all wool underwear, is selling well, also is the Fleece Lined underwear. Grey Flannel underwear, 75 c. and $1.00 a garment. Mission Flannel in Scarlet Blue and Vicuna, Navy and Grey Melton top shirts, plain and Shield fronts, also a good stock of Fancy English Flannel Shirts. The balance of my Tweed suits will sell at cost. Odd coats and pants, overcoats, rain coats and umbrellas, trunks and valises in all sizes and variety of styles. Hard and soft hats from the newest blacks and most noted factories.

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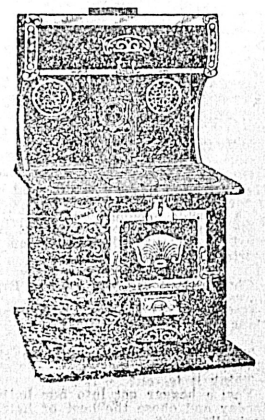

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For the next 14 days we will sell you a STEEL RANGE of up-to-date finish, for $32.50. Can be seen in our show windows.

We are dealers in CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, ETC.

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CHEAPSIDE

127 GOVERNMENT STREET.

THEATRICAL

5—Mason and Mason in Rudolph & Andolph.
8—The Casino Girl.
11—The Girl from Paris.
18—The Frawley Company.
20—The Cowboy and the Lady.
21—Thos. Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle.
24—Eugene Blair in Peg Woffington.

The last "cowboy" play, "Jess of the Bar Z Ranch," was bad, but "The Cowboy and the Lady" is a much better production according to the critics along its line of march. The Winnipeg Telegram, and other papers of the Prairie cities say the performances there were good. The Telegram says: "The Cowboy and the Lady" is in three acts by Mr. Clyde Fitch and contains two powerful scenes, the dance hall in the second act, and the court room scene in the third. It is a typical cowboy drama. There is nothing fantastic or fanciful about it, but a plain everyday story of love and revenge, capitally wrought out by the dramatist and played by a competent company.

Mr. S. Miller Kent in the male title role made a fine impression upon the big audience.

The "Lady" was admirably played by Ethelyn Palmer; womanly in all things, although placed in an awkward position, hating her husband, and loving the "Cowboy" she eventually came clean through the fire of trouble with her honor unscathed.

It was a real pleasure to watch the by-play of this talented actress when playing up to Mr. Kent. It was truly "The Cowboy and the Lady," with the two leading parts in artistic harmony.

* * *

It was the late Chas. Hoyt—whose "The Texas Steer" was seen here on Friday last—who popularized the American cowboy as no other playwright of his time had done, his keen observation saw room for a new dramatic novelty in transferring whose scenes of life in the west, introducing at the same time the cowboy and the miner to the public of the east in an interesting form, partly humorous, partly satirical, with a tinge of pathos leavening the whole concoction.

* * *

"Rudolf and Adolph" the German farce written by Broadhurst, author of "What Happened to Jones," etc., under an assumed name, will be played tomorrow evening. "Rudolph and Adolph" was written and constructed upon much different lines than Broadhurst's two other great successes, "What Happened to Jones" and "Why Smith Left Home," that he was in doubt as to how the public would take to it. By concealing the identity of the author he did not risk his reputation in case of failure, and if the piece was a success he would receive just as much profit, if not as much glory.

The San Francisco papers speak well of it. The Bulletin says: "Rudolph and Adolph" was never intended for serious acceptance, and the people who witnessed it last evening at the California theatre did not disappoint the author. They alternated giggles and roars from the first curtain-rise until the finish of the last act.

* * *

"The Casino Girl" a musical piece, is booked for Friday. "Of the Casino Girl" the Louisville Times says: The extravaganza is a blend of nonsense, songs, dances, acrobatics and jokes, with a background of chorus girls. There is enough going on all the time to keep the eyes and ears interested. Two acts compose the extravaganza. The most amusing skit in the piece was the take off of a minstrel quintet in the last act.

* * *

A story is being told by English actors regarding a recent experience of a young actress, Miss Delavelle Barrington, who was playing at the old Mary street theatre, Cork. The heroine of the play has to jump into the Mississippi, but when Miss Barrington reached the rocky eminence from which she had to leap she saw there was no mattress below to receive her. Also the ledge of the rock in front of the supposed river was too low to conceal the actress after her leap. Miss Barrington, however, nothing daunted, took her leap, and came down with a thud on the bare stage. The situation struck a member of the "gods," for a stentorian voice called out: "Oh, be jabers, 'tis frozen!"

* * *

Not long since when the Mexican Greaser in "Jess of the Bar Z Ranch" was about to shoot and kill the villain in the last act—the virtue triumphant part—the pistol failed to work and all that could be heard was the "click" of the hammer. "The villain on the cliff recognized the dramatic element of the scene and also that he must die to end the play. At the second click of the hammer he rose to his full height, clasped his hand over his heart, and exclaimed, "Great heavens! I've been shot by an air gun!" and fell into the gulf below. Moral: Presence of mind is a good thing even in a play or on a precipice.

* * *

The Frawley company is booked for the 18th November. They are playing a new comedy "Lord and Lady Algy" by Garton.

SAVOY THEATRE.

The programme to be presented at this Bijou Opera House will undoubtedly be the greatest vaudeville performance ever seen in the city. Among the attractions to be presented will be Mme. Schell who with ease and grace subdues three ferocious African lions. Capt. Beach, justly termed the Human Fish, will appear in a glass tank of water and produce the most phenomenal aquatic act in the world. Baby Ethel, the child marvel, will be another extraordinary feature.

These expensive attractions in conjunction with a big specialty company of no mean pretentions will go to make up an excellent show. This mammoth programme will be presented at the A. O. U. W. hall next Saturday afternoon, November 9th, at 2 p. m.

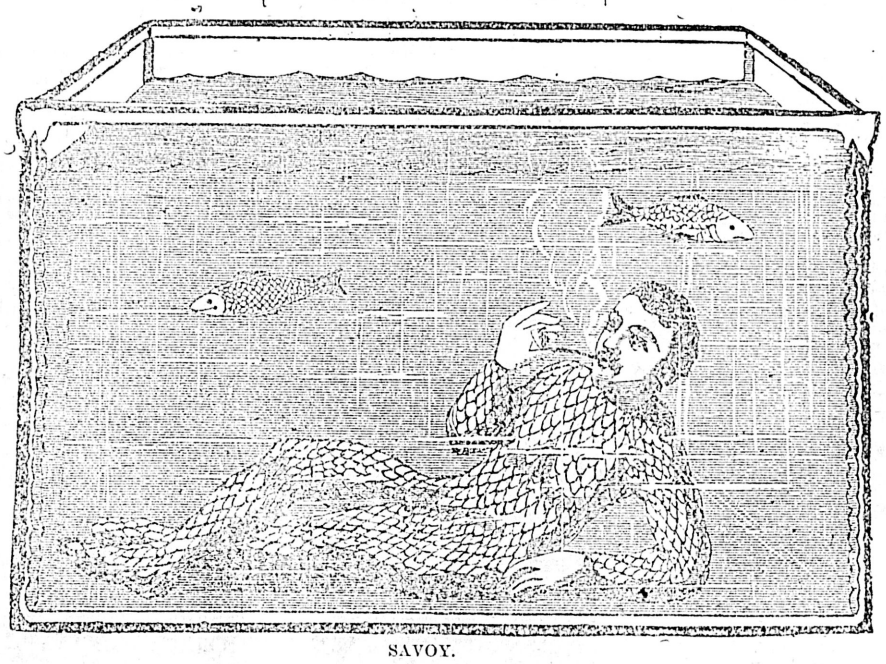
A. O. U. W. HALL
AT 2 P. M.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON

The Greatest MATINEE Performance
Ever Witnessed in Victoria.

Mme. Schell's Den of Ferocious African Lions

BABY ETHEL
The Child Wonder.

CAPT. BEACH
The Human Fish
Who Eats, Drinks, Smokes & Writes in a Tank of Water



SAVOY.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVAL STRENGTH

In Modern Ships and Trained Men She Still Holds the World.

From Montreal Star.

While there exists such a strong tendency even among a large number of Britons to write and speak disparagingly of the naval as well as of the military resources of the Empire, it is pleasant to turn to the opinion of a man like Lord Brassey, the author of the "Naval Annual." This by its careful compilation, its consistent accuracy and its fearless exposure of weaknesses whenever it has believed weaknesses to exist, no matter whether the First Lord of the Admiralty was a Liberal, like Lords Northbrook, Spencer, or Ripon, or Tory, or Unionist, like Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Goschen or Lord Selborne, has achieved a more than national reputation and authority.

In a letter published in the London Times alluding to the prevailing scare epidemic, Lord Brassey does much to re-assure educated public opinion—of course there is a class of pessimists which does not wish to be re-assured—these he and we can afford to ignore.

In the matter of manning the navy, the numbers of the permanent force of Great Britain are 118,625 men in the current year as against the 50,000 of France, and the 30,000 of Russia; but, regarding the Reserve, Lord Brassey makes some pregnant remarks which will bear quotation. He says:

"Looking behind the permanent force to our Reserve, the position is less satisfactory than we could wish. We need a greater power of expansion. Unless some action is taken by the government the mercantile marine will cease to be a reliable source. The subject is too large for a full discussion in a letter not intended to deal specially with manning. It will be sufficient to say that on one side of the channel we may learn a lesson from that statesmanlike creation of Colbert, the French Inscription Maritime. In so far as it is possible under a system of voluntary enlistment, to attract men to the sea, to train them, and to hold them to the service of their country in war, the paternal methods of the French administration might with advantage be followed by the British admiralty."

Here is a distinct encouragement to the admiralty to take more active steps to gratify the desire for a sea life and an expert naval training, which exists in many of the youngsters of Greater Britain, who have perhaps never seen the sea, but inherit the instincts of their ancestors.

Seagoing training ships, fitted with modern guns and equipment with their bases at Halifax, St. John, Victoria, Quebec, or Montreal would probably receive a surprising number of recruits.

The development of the supply of fast cruisers in conjunction with trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific fast mail services is also a live question.

Lord Brassey's comparative figures of naval strength in ships, made on September 23, may be accepted as the latest accurate return upon this much debated point. He gives names of vessels, dates of launching, etc., and other tabulated details too elaborate to quote here, but which demonstrate the accuracy of his interior knowledge and the value of his summary.

In battleships, which he considers the naval manoeuvres of France, Germany and England, as well as the experiences of the Japo-Chinese and Hispano-American wars, have proved to be the "backbone of naval strength," Great Britain has 41 modern ones of the first-class, with a collective displacement of 590,850 tons, while—limited to modern vessels, as is the British summary—France has but 13, of the total tonnage of 159,566, and Russia 14, of the same displacement.

Of first-class cruisers—none over 15 years old—Britain has 49, of 503,950 tons' displacement; France 19, total tonnage displacement 181,065, and Russia 13, totalling 104,063 tons.

Turning to the future, the same authority says:

"It now remains to compare the rate of progress in shipbuilding. It may be measured roughly by expenditure. Our navy estimates for the current year provide £9,003,256 for new construction, as against a proposed expenditure of £3,932,148 for France, and £2,492,128 for Russia. Our appropriation exceeds that of the two powers by more than two and a half millions and we build more cheaply. The subject has been carefully examined by a committee of French shipbuilding officers. They have reported that we pay less for labor and buy the raw materials for shipbuilding at lower prices than those obtained by French manufacturers."

Lord Brassey's letter has occasioned considerable discussion; the most striking comments are from those of that growing school which believes that the entrance of Germany and the United States into the first rank among naval powers will inevitably tend to modify the rule which has prevailed at the British admiralty since the Pendjeh incident, viz: that the British navy must always be more than superior to that of France and Russia combined.

Even in Britain it takes at least one year to plan, build and arm a battleship; we have, therefore, the satisfaction of knowing that for the next five years, at all events, Britain is strong enough to face any probable naval combination against her; by the time that Germany and the United States have really executed their shipbuilding programme—it is reasonably certain the march of events will have created a new political grouping of the great powers—an alliance of all the strong naval powers against Britain would then, we believe, be more unlikely than it has proved to be during the late crisis.

In the meantime we may remark that it is by no means more becoming in the nation than it is in the individual to meet trouble half way; that was not the spirit which animated our forefathers either in the days of Nelson or of Drake. The prophets of evil are very numerous; it was always so. As a rule they are not more accurate than the every day wise amateur.

Oh, my friends, there are some spectacles that a person never forgets, said an orator recently after giving a rapid description of a terrible accident he had witnessed.

Do you know where they sell them? remarked a stout elderly lady on the outskirts of the crowd.

Church—You say you have a Bryan club in your town?

Gotham—Yes; the first fellow who mentions Bryan's name gets it.

They say "beggars can't be choosers." That's ridiculous.

Think it is, eh?

Yes; a beggar got into our hallway yesterday and chose the best of half a dozen umbrellas that were there.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE

War Correspondents Give Their Opinions of the Continental Manoeuvres.

From London Spectator.

Very great interest has been created in England during the past week by the accounts that have been received of the great military manoeuvres now proceeding in both Germany and France. The British public, which is, not unnaturally, in rather a pessimistic mood just now in regard to its own army's ineffectual efforts to finish the Boer war, fully expected to be told how differently and how much better they order military things in Germany and France. It was prepared to hear of faultless organization and the most perfect field tactics, and of the many things which our commanders have so often done wrong in South Africa being done without a flaw by the great generals of the Continental armies. Instead, and to the surprise of the British public, the correspondents all decare, in varying degrees of intensity no doubt, but still with a virtual unanimity, that if our neighbors were to act in real war as they act in sham fights nothing but the most appalling disaster could be the result. The careful Englishman's first impulse will be to imagine that he is being humbugged, and that the newspaper correspondents are telling him, not the things which are, but the things which he would like to hear. A little inquiry, however, will show that this is not the case. To begin with, the correspondent who is most positive as to the failure of the Germans to realize modern war conditions, and who contrasts them most unfavorably with our troops in the field, is Mr. Hales, the Australian correspondent. But Mr. Hales is known for his determination not to write the things which his readers like. His letters from the front were strongly criticized by many people because he was said to have been unfairly severe, and he was very generally accused of disparaging the British army and exaggerating its defects. His journalistic method, in a word, is by no means one of flattery to the British public and British army. Yet, though he was evidently treated with the greatest courtesy by the German staff, and though he would evidently like to repay that courtesy in kind, he writes to the Daily Express of Wednesday an account of the great sham fight near Dantzig, which shows that the German army and its leaders, unless they can be relied on to change their system when the guns are loaded with ball instead of blank cartridge, would commit mistakes ten times worse than we committed at the beginning of the war. Even the German scouting was most perfunctory. This is how Mr. Hales describes the advance of one of the armies: "The Blues pushed forward with great rapidity, throwing out scouting parties who, judging from the way they did their work, were next door to useless. They displayed no talent for that class of work, exposing themselves foolishly on the skyline, and having no idea how to take cover. Had they been operating against the Boers in Africa four-fifths of them would have been sniped. The worst exhibition in scouting I ever saw in Africa was not nearly so devoid of intelligence and initiative. De Wett as a commander of scouts would be worth a king's ransom to the Emperor William." But if the scouting was bad, the handling of the artillery seems to have been even worse. "I have seen the British Royal Horse Artillery in actual warfare," says Mr. Hales, "handling their guns under a heavy fire from marksmen in the Boer entrenchment, and our men falling beside their guns, yet in actual war the British were cooler, quicker and smarter than the German gunners. I am not hypercritical, only I am greatly amazed. I expected a much better display of gunnery. I would give much to see a German battery operating against a Boer commando in a strong position. I think the Germans would learn a lesson that would teach them to have much greater respect for the British field force. If the German gunners did not fight 50 per cent better than they did today the Boers would capture every gun they sent into the field. The German cavalry do not seem to understand how to manage that arm. They exhausted the horses before they could possibly get in touch with the enemy, and they are described as galloping madly through ploughed ground, and taking all the "go" out of them at the very beginning of the day. If General French had made one such blunder in Africa, he would never have been able to repair it. The horses were beaten when they were most required. Judging by this display of cavalry tactics any of the Boer leaders would make the German generals use their artillery in the way which caused the loss of the guns at Colenso, allow their cavalry to gallop madly and loosely, and permit their scouts to do everything that scouts should not do, but a general cavalry attack appears to have been made in mass, which Mr. Hales can only describe as a piece of madness. "Had it been in earnest few of that divinely drilled and madly led cavalry would have been left to tell the tale." If one of our generals in Africa had been guilty of such a piece of madness, Europe would, Mr. Hales declares, have laughed derisively for a month. "Yet this movement was a real test of German skill in cavalry assaults. The Germans continually ask why we have not won Africa in two years. If today's exploits are a fair criterion of their military genius, Germans could not win Africa in two centuries."

Though his language is not so emphatic, Mr. Pearse—a correspondent of great experience in South Africa—who has been describing the French military manoeuvres for the Daily Mail, gives an account of the French troops which in essentials corresponds to that of Mr. Hales in regard to the Germans. He tells us, in effect, that "the men are splendid," but that their training and leading are most unsatisfactory. It is thus he describes the French system of attack: "We have watched these mighty forces move in lines and columns, covering a front of ten miles or more, a spectacle to stir the imagination with its infinite possibilities. But to what end? We have seen these same units draw closer towards each other regardless of artillery fire that was being poured upon them all the while, and the deadlier hail of rifle bullets, and then launch themselves in an impetuous torrent against positions that should be impregnable, if properly held. Looking at this, an English officer, of high rank and many experiences, summed it all up in the one word "Pathetic." The reckless exposure of the men, he tells us, could end in nothing but disaster. Even the French artillery, which Mr. Pearse describes as magnificant, was so handled that in actual warfare every gunner would have been killed at his post. Again, he tells us that the French rifle shooting is bad and without method, and could not resist in straight shooting, and he sums up his criticism by declaring that the French soldier is untrained for war. In spite of the experience and evident desire to be fair, shown by these two able correspondents, we should hold that their judgments must have been unconsciously biased, and should doubt whether the German and French commanders could in reality have behaved as foolishly as they describe, but for the fact that Colonel Henderson, one of the ablest and most scientific students, has expressed exactly similar views in regard to the Continental armies. In his introduction to Count Sternberg's account of his participation in the Boer war, Colonel Henderson shows that the German and French system, if carried out in the field, must lead to exactly the kind of things which Mr. Hales and Mr. Pearse actually witnessed. Colonel Henderson asserts that the Continent has stopped still since the Franco-German war, and is content to apply the lessons then learned, without remembering that the increased range of the weapons has entirely altered all the essentials of the problems. The failure to see beyond the war of 1870, coupled with the false ideals which must necessarily be set up by a long series of peace manoeuvres in which all the strength of the big battalions and none of their weaknesses are displayed have demoralized the armies of Europe. They are, we believe, ready for a Jena; and would find it if only some man of genius were to arise, say, among the Russians, and were to do some of the thing which Continental generals believe to be impossible in European warfare—that is, make use of some of those lessons which the Boers have taught us, but which are declared by most French and German authorities to be "altogether inapplicable to civilized warfare."

Naturally we do not pretend to be sorry that the Germans and French refuse to adopt the lessons of the Boer war. Our only fear in regard to the question is lest we too should fail to profit by those lessons. We are haunted by the dread lest when the war is over the military authorities in Pall Mall and Whitehall will once again direct their chief energies to devising a new hat for the staff or an improved "position of the soldier," while the headquarter staff generally becomes what Junius called "the home of slumber and of thoughtless meditation," enlivened only by occasional and spasmodic efforts to copy some piece of German militarism of a specially mechanical kind. What we want, but what we fear we shall not get, is that our army should study and digest its own experience, and learn its own lessons, and leave German methods alone. To say, as we hear people say so often, that the war in South Africa must not be made into a model for European wars, is a most dangerous doctrine. In truth, if intelligently applied, its lessons will serve for all wars. If, then, we are wise we shall be guided by our experiences on the veldt, and not attempt to mimic the magnificent and spectacular follies committed on the plains of Prussia or among the fields of eastern France.

Towne—I hear Jack Flighter was arrested for running his automobile at the rate of 10 miles an hour. Browne—Yes, and he's fighting mad about it. Towne—Why, does he deny the charge? Browne—Yes, he considers it a gross libel upon the speed of his machine.—Philadelphia Press.

Prince Henry of Reuss, ruler of a small principality in Germany, has pardoned all boys and girls convicted of breaking the laws, provided the parents flog the children in his presence or permit him to do so.

How glorious these October days,
When Nature wears her fairest looks.
The splendor of the changing leaves,
The misery of changing cooks.
—Suburban Paper.

He is dying very calmly, observed the physician, as he felt the pulse of the sufferer. So like John, softly spoke the prospective widow. He always was an easy-going man.—Baltimore American.

Jasper—I understood that you had turned over a new leaf, and were even going to love your enemies; but it seems to me that you love no one but yourself. Well, I am my own worst enemy.—Life.

The Count.—I weesh to marry your daughter, saire! I am worth one hundred tousand dollaire. The Millionaire—But I thought you were a bankrupt. The Count—I mean zat I am vorth zat moch to you.—Brooklyn Life.

Young man, said the serious person, don't you realize that the love of money is the root of all evil? Well, answered the spendthrift, you don't see me hanging onto money as if I loved it, do you?—Washington Star.

Goodheart—I've got you down for a couple of tickets; we're getting up a raffle for a poor man of our neighborhood.

Joakley—None for me, thank you. I wouldn't know what to do with a poor man if I won him.

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Time Table No 43.

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 26th, 1901.

Northbound	Daily A. M.	Sat. & Sun. P. M.
Leave Victoria	9.00	3.00
Leave Goldstream	9.28	3.28
Leave Shawnigan Lake	10.20	4.20
Leave Cobble Hill	10.33	4.33
Leave Duncans	11.00	5.00
	P. M.	
Leave Nanaimo	12.45	6.41
Arrive Wellington	1.00	6.55

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